THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Wednesday, July 27, 1864.

D. L. IMBRIE, Editor & Proprietor.

TERMS—Two Dollars per annum in advance; otherwise Two Dollars and Fifty Cents will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are settled.

☞ Letters and communications, by mail, shall have prompt attention.

U.S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually and on all other Bonds semi annually. The interest is payable on the 1st days of March and September in each year.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to the bearer, and are more convenient for ordinary uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accured interest in coin—or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent: for premium, on receipt of subscription and deposit.—From the date of subscription and deposit.—Registered Bonds are

EXEMPT FROM MUNICIPAL OR STATE TAXATION, their value is increased form one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rates of taxation in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they

YIELD EIGHT PER CENT INTEREST

and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various issues of U. S. Bonds. In all other loans the goodness of the faith or ability of individuals or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums of $50 up to any magnitude, on the same favorable terms thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist.

They can be converted into money at any moment that the holder will have the benefit of the increase.

It may be well to state in this connection that the total funded debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold; on the 1st of March, 1864, was $768,965,-[illegible] interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,927,126, and the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th 1864, has been so far at the rate of over 100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as our agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 26; but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions exceeded more than TEN NILLIONS A WEEK.

Subscriptions will be received by the

First National Bank of Pittsburgh,
Third National Bank of Pittsburgh,
AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of Public money, and all

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country, (acting as agent of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and

Afford Every Facility to Subscribers.

may11'64—inside 3 m.

Dividend No. 12.

Bank of Beaver County,
New Brighton, May 3, 1864.

THE President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last 6 months, payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on demand. EDWARD HOOPS,
may11'64 Cashier

Dr. D. M'Kinney,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of
BEAVER AND VICINITY.
OFFICE IN
The Shannon Building, S. E. Corner of Market and the Diamond, Beaver, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the Probate Court of Columbiana county, O., having granted to the undersigned letters testamentary on the estate of Horatia N. Barker, late of Perry tp. Columbiana county, Ohio, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to made immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

G. S. BARKER, Ex'r.,
je15'64 New Brighton.

Estate of John Imbrie, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of John Imbrie, late of Big Beaver township, Beaver County, Penna., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

D. L. IMBRIE, Beaver,
R. S. IMBRIE, Darlington,
je29'64 Administrators.

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 40--No. 30, Beaver, Wednesday, July 27, 1864. Established 1818

Time Table.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH, R. R.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Beaver Station—Going East.

Commencing, Monday, May 16, 1864.—Trains leave Beaver Station as follows:

7:50 A. M.	Arrives at Pittsburgh,	9:30 A. M.
2:20 P. M.	" "	3:50 P. M.
6:54 P. M.	" "	8:05 P. M.

Going West—

Trains leave Pittsburgh as follows:

6:10 A. M.	Arrives at Beaver,	7:40 A. M.
3:50 P. M.	" "	5:20 P. M.
1:10 P. M.	Rochester	2:20 P. M.
1:00 A. M.	"	2:10 A. M.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, *Pres't.*
F. R. MYERS, *Gen'l Ticket Agent.*

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.

Rochester Station—Going East.

	Leaves Rochester	Arr. at Pitts.
1st Brigh'n Accom.	5:42 A. M.	7:20 A. M.
2d Brigh'n "	6:45 A. M.	8:20 A. M.
3d Brigh'n "	12:33 P. M.	2:35 P. M.
New Castle "	3:05 P. M.	4:50 P. M.
Mail,	5:15 P. M.	7:00 P. M.
1st Express,	1:00 A. M.	2:20 A. M.
2d Express,	2:19 P. M.	3:20 P. M.
Cincin'ti Exp.	6:45 P. M.	7:50 P. M.

Going West

	Leaves Pitts.	Arr. at Rochester.
Alliance Accom.	9:10 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
1st Brigh'n Accom.	9:15 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
2d Brigh'n "	12:00 A. M.	1:32 P. M.
3d " "	4:40 P. M.	6:15 P. M.
4th " "	5:50 P. M.	7:20 P. M.
Mail,	6:30 A. M.	8:05 A. M.
1st Express,	1:00 A. M.	2:10 A. M.
2d Express,	1:10 P. M.	2:20 P. M.

WM. P. SHINN, Sup't., E. D.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Beaver, the undersigned will expose to sale by Public Vendue, or outcry, on the premises, on

Wednesday, August 17th, 1864,

at one o'clock, p. m. the following described property, being the real estate of George Boswell, late of Beaver county, dec'd., being lots numbered one hundred and seventy-five and one hundred and seventy-six in the Borough of New Brighton, county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by lot No 174, on the east by Division alley, on the south by Market street, and on the west by Water street, upon which said lot No. 176, is erected a Brick House, twenty-five feet front on Water street, by eighteen feet front on Market street, with an addition thereto, thirty-eight front on Market street by eighteen feet, two stories high; said building containing nine rooms and a hall, with a cellar under the front part, also a Frame Wash House sixteen feet square, and an old Frame Stable sixteen feet square.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money on the confirmation of the sale by the court, balance in two equal, annual, payments from that date, with interest thereon from same time.

By order of the Court:

ERIN BOSWELL,
DAVID BOSWELL,
Executors of George Boswell, deceased.

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC

WHEELER & WILSON'S

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES.

With increased confidence in its merits as the *Best and Most Reliable Family Sewing Machine now in use,*

We claim for it the following advantages over any and all Sewing Machines:

Far greater variety of work; beauty and excellence of stitch; speed and quietness of motion; simplicity of construction; ease of operation and management; elegance of design and finish. It will

Stitch, Hem, Fell, Quilt, Bind, Tuck,
Plait, Gather, Cord, Braid,
All without any previous basting.

It works equally well on the thinnest or thickest fabrics, from heavy beaver or pilot cloth, to the finest cambric.

S. H. PEIRSOL. BEAVER, PA.,
jy20'64] Sole Agent for Beaver county.

Dr. P. B. Young,

WHO has been for some time acting as Surgeon in the Army, having returned and again located himself in

Freedom, Beaver County,

offers his professional services to the public. ☞ Office in Philps' building. [mh16'63

ICE CREAM SALOON.

THE subscriber has opened, in connection with his CONFECTIONARY, an

ICE CREAM SALOON.

in the North-East corner of the Diamond, where persons can be accommodated. A share of the public patronage is solicited.

may25,'63 FRED'K. WALTERS.

Dr. P. M. KERR

Offers his Professional Services to the People of

BEAVER AND VICINITY

and solicits a share of public patronage.

OFFICE IS

Kerr's Hotel, Beaver, Penn'a.

dec16,'63

ADMINISTARTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Armstrong Jelly, dec'd, late of Brighton township, Beaver co., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ANDREW WATTERSON, Adm'r.,
je29'64 Brighton tp.

PROF. DAVID GORDON.

HAVING devoted a number of years to successfully curing *Wens, Tumors,* &c., from motives of humanity, offers his professional services to the public of this county.—His system is simple—inevitably produces a cure without producing pain to the patient.—*No cure no pay!* Post office at Clinton, Allegheny co., Pa.

je29'64.

AMERICAN GOLD PEN COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS of Gold Pens and Pencil Cases of every description, and Sole Manufactures of the

Celebrated Angular Nibbed Pen.

A supply just received and for sale at the

jy20] *Bridgewater Drug Store.*

[By Request.]

From the Youngstown (O.) Register.

HERE AND THERE.

HERE.

Dost see that brightly flashing light,
From out yon spacious hall?
Dost hear those tripping feet to-night,
At fashionable ball?

THERE.

Dost hear the booming of that gun;
Or hear that dying shriek?
Dost see the work dread war has done;
The pallor of that cheek?

HERE.

Dost hear the loudly ringing laugh,
And hear them gleeful say,
"Let joy be unconfined—we'll quaff
The cup of joy to-day!"

THERE.

Dost hear, alas! that dying groan,
Amid the fearful strife?
Dost hear the wounded soldier's moan,
And see his ebbing life?

HERE.

Dost hear the gentle music swell,
With quickly answering feet?
Dost see those beaming eyes, that tell
Of joys they think complete?

THERE.

Dost hear the loud artillery's roar,
With answering muskets' peal?
Dost see that field all red with gore,
Shed for the country's weal?

HERE AND THERE.

Dost see that brother in the strife;
That sister in the ball?
Dost see him yielding his young life,
At his loved country's call?

That sister, heedless of his fate,
Or of his dying groans,
Is dancing with her giddy mate,
And gleeful are her tones!

But why should we our joys restrain?
Our country bleeds we know;
What if our dearest friends are slain,
Should we our joys forego?

Did no old Nero, king of Rome,
When it was wrapped in flames,
Give sample answering to our own?
Shall we not do the same;

Now that our country's edifice,
Erected by our sires,
Is 'bout to fall a sacrifice,
To treasonable fires?

Can we the rout, the dance enjoy,
Stand thick on every hand? sunny,
And keep us ill at ease?

While father, brother, husband, son,
Have all their joys resigned?
Say, can these scenes of mirth go on,
While these are in our mind?

O! mark the hardships they endure,
The perils of our land;
Let these thy sympathies secure,
And thy assisting hand.

Nor let thy foolish heart be led
T' indulge in scenes so gay;
Until our country's foes are dead,
Or driven far away.

O. H.

Youngstown, Jan 19, 1863.

Opinion of Judge Agnew in the Case of John C. Fifield vs the Insurance Company of Pennsylvania.

Concurring opinions were read by three of the Associate Judges. The following is the opinion of

AGNEW, J.—This case comes before us upon a marine policy, taken upon a vessel called the "John Welsh."—The Crew of the Confederate privateer "Jeff. Davis" boarded the "John Welsh" on the high sea, putting the crew of the latter in fear, and taking them off. They plundered the vessel of property on board, and carried her away. The witness, speaking of the affair, said: "They were pirates, they robbed me on the high seas." These acts are piracy, either under the laws of nations, or of Congress. Two questions arise—1, Whether the letters of marque of the "Jeff. Davis," and the nature of the war in which she engaged, divest these acts of their piratical character. 2. Whether it was a *capture* within the true meaning of this term, as used in the policy.

The public history of the country is admitted — the secession of the Southern States, their confederacy, organization of a government, rebellion and issuing letters of marque—that the "Davis," sailing under letters of marque as an armed privateer captured the "Enchantress" after boarding the "John Welsh," and some of her crew were tried and convicted of piracy for this act, in the Circuit Court of the U. S., at Philadelphia, but not sentenced; the President taking them out of civil custody, and exchanging them as prisoners of war.

To avoid the qualification and circuity, I shall use the terms Confederate Government, without admission of their rightful character.

Was the act of capture of the John Welsh divested of its piratical character by the commission under which the "Jeff Davis" sailed? This question is solved by an answer to another—would the letters of marque protect from a conviction for piracy? A response to it has been judicially rendered by Justices Grier and Cadwalader, in the conviction of the crew of the "Jeff Davis" for piracy. But I reply, they would not protect, unless the Confederate Government is one *de jure* or *de facto*. To say that it is one *de jure*, is to admit the right of secession, which no one concedes. To say it is one *de facto*, is to admit that the Union is dissolved, and that the seceding States have in fact accomplished independence, and can therefore by protect their adherents under the law of nations, from punishment for treason and piracy, and can pass title to property by capture *jure belli*. In view of the nature of our government, and of the facts in the case, the latter cannot be admitted, and should have no countenance from this court.

The United States are a nation, as to all the powers vested in them by the Constitution. It is immaterial as to the terms used to designate the government, National or Federal, it is the nature of the powers bestowed which must determine their national character. These powers, whether exercised by Congress, the President, or the Supreme Judiciary, are performed in *solido* throughout the whole territory of the United States, without regard to State boundaries. All acts of the government, whether relating to foreign or domestic affairs, falling within the domain of the conferred powers, are characterized by unity; and therefore belong to a single nationality. Without a destruction of this national unity, there can be no government set up within the United States, either *de jure* or *de facto*, with power to make war, grant letters of marque, &c.

The Constitution takes away the slightest pretext for secession, confederation, and the exercise of any of the war powers. A State cannot by itself, or by confederation with others, establish any government with these forbidden powers.

"No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money," &c.

"No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless when actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay." Sec. 10, Art 1.

I hold, therefore, that secession and confederation are nullities, and heartily agree with the Chief Justice *in this view* of our affairs, that it is as fatal to the *de facto* pretensions of the Confederate States as to the rightfulness of their claim, that the United States, both *de jure* and *de facto*, over the seceded territory, its rule was indeed temporarily suspended in certain districts, but its actual existence continued everywhere within its rightful jurisdiction, and therefore necessarily excluding within the same limits, all other sovereignties.

And in view of the facts of public history, I most emphatically deny that secession has accomplished "revolution;" that confederation has acquired "the position of an independent power *de facto*," or that "the Constitution and Union are abrogated so far as they (the seceding States) are concerned," leaving them "under the laws of war and of nations alone."

State conventions, ordinances of secession, confederation of States, organization of a *form* of government, and the taking up of arms against the United States, do not abrogate the Constitution, or work actual dissolution of the Union. Such acts are revolutionary in their *tendency* but do not constitute successful revolution, or accomplish *de facto* independence. They have produced insurrection and civil war, and constitutional means of suppression and redress, but have not displaced the Federal jurisdiction. Resistance of authority suspends for a period the exercise of governmental functions, but the constant and progressive use of suppression forbids the idea of the destruction of governmental authority. The restoration has been progressing successfully, until now, the Federal jurisdiction is reasserted within large tracts in every State within the territory of the attempted Confederacy.

Abstractly from other facts, it would be true, that a government in the actual exercise of sovereignty over a people and a territory as large as the original thirteen States, and under a written Constitution, exercising the war power as well as civil functions, would have a *status*, not less than a government *de facto*. But the application of this test to the Confederate Government, omits these essential features—that the territory, though so large, is but a part of the entire territory of one nation; and that the population, though so numerous, is but a portion of one people; that their Constitution is but a compact of States, disqualified from confederation, and overridden by a higher Constitution; that the bastard progeny of this void compact is not in the exercise of exclusive sovereignty over this fraction of the territory and people of the nation; and that the true government is still supreme, *de jure* and *de facto*, exercising its sovereignty within the entire circle of the confederacy, occupying important portions, and commanding positions, in the territory of every State.

The true idea of a *de facto* government is, that it in *fact* represents a *people* or nation as such. It may be a usurpation, but *it*, and not another, actually exercises the authority of the nation. A rebellion or attempt at revolution by a portion of a people, taking the form of a government, but leaving the true government still *in esse*, active and successful in asserting its authority, does not constitute a *de facto government*; for the reason that it in no sense represents a nation, or exercises its sovereignty. It lacks distinctness and completeness of separation. The body of men who set up the Confederate Government are not a people or nation in the proper sense of distinctness or complete separation. They are a combination of persons, but possess no authority as a *de facto* government, whose commissions will protect. The point is not what the Confederate Government affects to be, but what it is. Granting it a *form* of government, the fact remains; it is not in the exercise of exclusive sovereignty; it does not represent a distinct, separate, independent nationality—The question is—What is the value of this combination? This is the very pivot of the discussion; the inquiry being, what authority exists in the letters of marque to protect.

Secession bears no resemblance to the American revolution. Then the colonies were actually and territorially separated from the mother country; had declared independence, and set up a government which in fact represented the entire people, and exercised their national authority. Then there was distinctness, separateness, exercise of exclusive sovereignty, and actual ouster of the legitimate government. Secession has none of these. In the former case there was a *de facto* government; in the latter there is not.

But have the political departments of our government conceded a *de facto* status to the Confederate Government? Here I must pause to notice the fallacy of any argument which, presenting a single alternative between the continued Federal sovereignty, and a substitution of Confederate Sovereignty, by means of revolution and dissolution, and alleging as a fact, the admission of the latter by the political departments of the Federal Government, brings as the proof of the alleged concession of *belligerent rights*.

The yielding of certain temporary benefits to rebels in arms, to moderate the rigors of war—a condtion produced by the violence of force—differs essentially from the concession of a *de facto* governmental status to the rebels themselves—a concession demanding, according to the presented alternative, an admission of sovereignty. The substitution of the exercise of belligerent rights," in order to [illegible] their ownership, therefore, regarded [illegible] a revolution which dissolved the Government," leads to error. Belligerent rights arise from a state of war, and not necessarily from any governmental *status*. Civil war may exist without separation, or distinct sovereignty. It begins between members of the same State; and the government, opposed in its own domain, does not concede successful revolution or separate sovereignty by according belligerent rights to the rebels. A state of civil war undoubtedly exists, and a corresponding necessity to treat the rebels according to the usages of civilized warfare; but it does not follow that this is a concession of a *de facto* status to the government under which the rebels prosecute their rebellion—The Federal Government, on the contrary has uniformly and persistently denied it. Excepting the exchange of prisoners, and the application of the law of prize to Federal captures of vessels violating the blockade, not a solitary governmental act has been pointed, to, as a recognition of the Confederate status; and these, it will be shown fail of the purpose aimed at.

I have examined all of the proclamations of the President, beginning with that of the 15th of April, 1861, and all the principal laws of Congress, and have not found a single executive or legislative act which concedes a governmental status to the Confederacy. The whole round of legislation has been aimed to "suppress insurrection"—"punish treason and rebellion"—"seize and confiscate the property of rebels," and "prevent correspondence with rebels." The only act of Congress in which I have noticed any mention of the Confederate Government is that, "to prevent correspondence with rebels," which terms it "the present pretended rebel government."

What is it to tell us, that the crew of the "Jeff. Davis" were exchanged as prisoners of war, when all the proclamations of the President, all his orders, and the very war he is waging to subdue the rebels, teach us that he has not for an instant, acknowledged their power; when all the enactments of Congress have aimed at continued authority over their persons, property and territory. When and in what way has any department of our government conceded to the Confederacy a position outside of the Constitution and Union, and the possession of the actual governing power within any part of the territory of the Union? If we have exchanged prisoners, it was but the exercise of humanity to loyal citizens, and not a a concession to a separate government. If we have blockaded their ports and applied the law of prize to Federal captures, one was but as a means of warfare, and the other a concession to the rights of neutrals.

Is it the fact that the rebels levy war, which confers this status? War neither abrogates the Constitution, nor dissolves the Union. But war levied must be met by war. This war must be governed by civilized usages, and where neutrals may be affected must be conducted so as to preserve their rights, and maintain our peace with other nations. An exchange of prisoners grows out of a state of war, and its effect as an act, can rise no higher than its producing cause. If war, the cause, does not, *ipso facto* confer the assumed status, clearly exchange, the mere consequence, cannot.

War brings with it the necessity for using the means of making it effective. A blockade of the ports in the insurgent territory, as an act of war, is no more than the seige of a city. Each is intended to destroy the power of the insurgents to carry on their war. As to the rebels, therefore, it is but a means of making war effective to subdue them. It is no concession on our part, of an outside status, or of an abrogated Constitution. If, therefore, we chose to apply the law of prize to our own captures, and thus escape collisions with other nations, it is but an act collateral to the blockade, as a means of warfare. We restrict ourselves so far as to consent to be governed by the law of nations as to neutrals, but as to the rebels, we do not elevate this means of warfare into a concession of their separate status.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in prize cases, decided no more than this, that being engaged in a war with rebels, "the President had a right *jure belli* to institute the blockade of ports in possession of States in rebellion, which *neutrals* are bound to regard." There is no intimation in the opinion of an "abrogated Constitution," or an outside status. Had this question been before the court, I doubt not Justice Grier, who delivered the opinion, would have adhered to his own judgment in the case of these pirates. His language is worthy of reproduction, for its clear and terse statement of the whole question. "Every government is bound by the law of self preservation to suppress insurrections, and the fact that the number and power of the insurgents may be so great as to carry on a civil war against their legitimate sovereign, will not entitle them to be considered a state. The fact that a civil war exists for the purpose of suppressing a rebellion, is conclusive evidence that the Government of the United States refuses to acknowledge their right to be considered such.—States, under this court, sitting here no other light than traitors to their country; and those who assume, by their authority, a right to plunder the property of our citizens on the high seas, as pirates and robbers."

This is sound and patriotic language; and while I comprehend the necessity growing out of the exigency of a civil war, compelling the government to suspend for a time the exercise of its powers to punish rebels and pirates, I cannot conceive by what process under the Constitution, either the President or Congress can, before accomplished revolution, change the status of rebels as a portion of the people. Even the treaty-making power confers no such authority. It regards foreign relations only, not the States of the Union, which lie under the express pohibitions of the Constitution.

The clemency of the President which relieved these pirates from punishment, did not reach back to their crime, and convert piracy into privateering *jure belli*. Yet this is the very point of the reasoning which puts the case upon a capture *jure billi*. If they are privateersmen, and their capture *jure billi*, they are protected from the punishment of pirates by the letters of marque; and the capture of the "John Welsh" needs only a decree in admiralty to transfer the property as a lawful prize of war. The prize cases adjudicating the lawfulness of *Federal* captures, do not for an instant sanction *rebel* captures, or concede the authority of rebel prize courts.

The same argument which redeems rebel privateering from piracy, will protect its military on land from the imputation of robbery, murder and treason. If secession be disunion and revolution, and if they confer upon the Confederate States the rights of a *de facto* government, leaving them under the laws of war and of nations alone, their authority under these laws will protect those in arms as to all acts done *jure billi*. In short, the argument which rescues pirates, by converting their piratical acts into a capture *jure belli*, asserts nothing less, than that treason on land protects piracy at sea.

The second question is, whether the loss of the "John Welsh" was by *capture* within the meaning of the proviso in the policy. The exception reads thus: "Provided also, that the company shall not be liable for any claim for or loss by seizure, capture, or detention, or the consequences of any attempt thereat."

Capture is a term especially applicable to a taking by men-of-war or by privateers; and it matters not whether the vessel be carried into port and condemned as a prize; 2 Burrows, 294; 2 Campbell, 620; 3 Taunton, 508; 4 East, 396, 402, 7 Id. 449, 9 Id. 283; 11 Id 205.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of $1 per square—each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers, and on long advertisements.

A space equal to twelve lines of this type measured as a square.

Special notices 25 per cent. addition to regular rates.

Business cards, 75 cents a line, per year.

Marriages and Deaths, Religious, Political and other Notices of a public nature, free.

The insurers become liable if they warrant against it as a peril of the sea, and the same force should be given to the term when used as an exception. It is not to be supposed that a word of definite signification, when used in a commercial instrument to create liability, would be used in a different sense as an exception in the same species of contract.

Although the commission of the "Jeff Davis" under which she sailed, cannot be used to characterize the capture as an act *jure belli*, yet it certainly may be used to give character to the act as a capture within the true intent of the policy. The vessel was not a free-booter, in quest of gain by indiscriminate pillage, but acted under a commission to capture vessels of the United States only, as enemies; and the declarations of those on board at the time of the capture accorded therewith.

A pirate, according to the most approved definitions, is a sea robber; one who robs on the high seas, irrespective of country or conditions—an indiscriminate plunderer for the sake of gain. Hence he is called *hostis humani generis*. In this case the object was not plunder, but capture and destruction of the property of persons regarded as enemies. Plunder accompanied the act, but was not its prime intent. We look upon these captors as rebels and pirates under our laws, but they regarded themselves as enemies only.—They considered themselves a part of an authorized force of a government at war with us; and there bore its commission, carried its flag, and made war upon us alone. The war in which they took a part, was one of terrible earnestness and gigantic proportions. The power of the rebels had compelled our government to regard it as a civil war, and to concede to them certain belligerent rights. In every sense, therefore affecting individual interests, in the power to seize and destroy private property, and the intent to exert this power to carry on their war and increase their own success, these captors were to be viewed as a part of naval force, and their act as a capture of war.

This is a peace policy issued before secession and the war. It is not supposed it was the intention of the insurers, for the ordinary premium of a peace policy, to warrant against a capture of this kind, indistinguishable from a capture *jure belli*, in any feature except the want of protection in the letters of marque. They might be willing to insure against freebooters in quest for individual gain, unsupported by any kind of government, and yet be unwilling to risk the number, force and armament of privateers [illegible] powerfully organized. In the absence of the proviso against capture, it can scarcely be supposed that this latent, even lurked under the expressions "pirates, rovers, and assailing thieves." But in view of the exception, it seems to me clear that the policy never was designed to insure against this, then unknown, great and imminent peril.

This view is strengthened by the nature of the policy as a commercial instrument. It is not a writing peculiar to ourselves, and therefore not more likely to conform in its intention, to the piratical character of the captors as viewed under our laws; but it is a world wide instrument, the growth of the commerce of all civilized countries, in its terms and intention conforming rather to general than particular opinions.

What would an English court think of it? Unquestionably following the action of their own government in its recognition of the rebels as belligerents, it would be pronounced a capture. An English court would not undertake to pass upon the effect of the Southern Secession under the Federal Constitution and laws, and to pronounce the act piracy under them; but would look simply to the flag and commission of the alleged privateer, and the attitude of the Confederates as recognized by Great Britain. As a neutral, judgment would be rendered according to the apparent fact of a capture made by an armed privateer, under a commission and flag, prosecuting a general public purpose, and not the calling of a freebooter. Such an interpretation accords with the meaning I suppose the framers of the policy attached to the term *capture*, which looks to a seizure by parties prosecuting war by an armed public force, whether it be lawful or unlawful; and whether it be justified or not as an act of rightful war under the law of nations.

The Massachusetts case of Dale et al. v. New England Ins. Co., which I have seen in proof sheets, is an authority, in point, and decides the question entirely on this interpretation of the word capture.

I concur, therefore, in affirming the judgment in the case, on the ground that the exception in the policy was intended to cover a case of capture in the nature of an act of warfare, but not on the ground that the capture itself was an act *jure billi*.

Before closing, it is proper to add, that these views were written after hearing another opinion read. Since a revision of that opinion, I omit portions of my own, and so much as I now read. I leave as an answer to any argument which might be offered in support of different views.

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Wednesday, July 27, 1864.

D. L. IMBRIE, Editor & Proprietor.

National Union Nominations.

For President,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

Union Presidential Electors.

SENATORIAL.

Morton M'Michael, Philadelphia.
Thomas Cunningham, Beaver County.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1 Robert P King	13 Elias Hale
2 G Morrison Coats	14 Chas H Shriner
3 Henry Bumm	15 John Wister
4 William H Kern	16 D M'Conaughy
5 Barton H Jenks	17 David W Wood
6 Charles M Runk	18 Isaac Benson
7 Robert Parker	19 John Patton
8 Aaron Mull	20 Samuel B Dick
9 John A Hiestand	21 Everard Bierer
10 Richard H Coryell	22 John P. Penny
11 Edward Holliday	23 E M'Junkin
12 Charles F Reed	24 J W Blanchard

Union County Nominations.

Congress.

THO'S CUNNINGHAM, Beaver.
(Subject to decision of District Conference.)

President Judge.

L. L. M'GUFFIN, Lawrence co

Assembly.

M. S. QUAY, Beaver,
ROB'T R. REED, Washington,
JAMES R. KELLY, "

Prothonotary.

MICHAEL WEYAND, Beaver.

County Commissioner.

JOSEPH IRONS, Hopewell.

Poor House Director.

SAM'L M'MANAMY, Economy tp.

Auditor.

JAMES WHITHAM, Hanover.

Trustees of Academy.

A. R. MOORE, Beaver,
J. C. WILSON, Beaver,
D. L. DEMPSEY, Beaver,

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Within the year..... 2 50
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¼ column, 6 mos.....20 00
1 column, 6 mos.....35 00
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Local notices, 10 cents per line each insertion.
Deaths and Marriages will be published gratis where the same does not exceed five lines; for each additional line 5 cents will be charged—excepting in the notices of deceased soldiers, which will be published free.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Special Election--Shall Soldiers Vote?

TUESDAY, AUG. 2, 1864.

THE FAIR OF THE BEAVER COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, will be held in the Fair Grounds, near Beaver, on

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Sept. 21st, 22d and 23d, 1864.

Competition is invited from adjoining counties.

WANTED.--An intelligent boy, from 15 to 17 years of age, with a liberal education, is wanted at this office to learn the printing business. Apply soon.

☞Tickets for the Special Election can be procured at the usual places of holding the elections in the different districts throughout the county.

☞Don't forget that next Tuesday is the day of the special election.

Don't forget to go to the polls and vote for the First Amendment.

Don't forget that the First Amendment is the one allowing soldiers to vote.

☞Do you want to help the soldier? Vote for the First Amendment.

Do you wish to perform an act of the highest patriotism? Vote for the First Amendment.

Have you a brother in the army? Vote for the First Amendment.

Have you a son in the army? Vote for the First Amendment.

Have you a father in the army?—Vote for the First Amendment.

Have you a dear friend in the army? Vote for the First Amendment.

Are you a friend to the soldiers? Vote for the First Amendment.

Do you wish to see copperheads come to grief? Vote for the First Amendment.

HOW THE TICKETS ARE PRINTED:—There are three separate ballots printed thus—

First Amendment:
For the Amendment.

Second Amendment,
For the Amendment.

Third Amendment,
For the Amendment.

These tickets are to be folded up with the words at the top of ticket on the outside, and the other folded in. There are also ballots printed against the Second and Third Amendments for such as do not wish to vote for them. But be sure to vote for the First Amendment.

The Special Election.

Last week we called the attention of the people of Beaver county to the Special Election, which comes off on Tuesday, August 2d. For the information of our readers, we give the three Amendments to be voted upon, as follows:

"FIRST. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulation as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

"SECOND. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

"THIRD. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth."

It will be seen that the first amendment is the one which is to allow our soldiers to vote. We have looked in vain through the copperhead papers for anything advocating its adoption. They do not urge the people to vote for it. Can it be guessed why? It is because these disloyal creatures dread the soldiers' vote. They dare not oppose it openly; but they are doubtless organizing secretly to vote against it. If it had not been for the copperhead majority on the bench of the Supreme Court, there would not have been any necessity for this special election. We have a law now on the statute book permitting the soldiers to vote, and it is well known that, under this law, the votes of our soldiers in Mexico were polled and counted. There was nothing said then against the right of the soldier to a vote. Oh, no. But when the soldiers, who were fighting for us in the South, attempted to exercise the rights of freemen, the copperhead Judge Woodward could be found to decide it unconstitutional.

We say that the copperhead Judges deprived the soldiers of our State of the right to vote, and no *respectable* journal can possibly have the hardihood to deny what every one knows. It is true that the people of the State of Pennsylvania, last fall, set their seal of condemnation upon the copperhead Judge, but we now intend to fix the whole matter ourselves.

The following, which we clip from the Pittsburg *Gazette*, is so true, and so opposite to the matter, that we lay it before our readers:

The copperhead papers are as silent as the grave on the subject of the special election in August on the amendment to allow soldiers to vote. They never advocate its adoption—they never say a word that, by any indirection, might be construed into favoring it. They ignore it. And why? Because they can tell even the shadow of a reason against the adoption of this amendment; and hence, knowing that the soldiers' votes will be almost unanimously against them, they adopt the only alternative left them of being silent and silent.

If it had not been for the copperhead majority on the bench of the Supreme Court, there would not have been any necessity for this special election. We have a law permitting soldiers to vote—a law of long standing, and under which the Democrats polled and counted the vote of the soldiers from Pennsylvania absent in Mexico during the Mexican war. The law was all right *then*, because it favored *them*; but as soon as it began to operate *against* them they suddenly discovered it to be unconstitutional; and the Supreme Court, acting in a party interest, and not as a grave judicial tribunal, set the law aside as being void on unconstitutional grounds.

Hence the necessity for an amendment to the Constitution. We cannot afford to wait until we can change the character of the Supreme Court; and as its decisions are binding until reversed, the friends of the soldiers are compelled to present an amendment to the Constitution granting to the soldier the privilege of exercising his inalienable right to vote.

The copperheads in the Legislature did their best to prevent the passage of this amendment by that body, and they will do their best, in a sneaking way, to prevent its adoption by the people. They have too much prudence to make a campaign against it through the press; but they calculate upon the indifference and apathy of the Republicans. By keeping down discussion they think they insure a light vote; and by a quiet concentration of their forces there is a chance for accomplishing their end.

The way to secure their defeat is to have a full vote, and this we can have if every one takes interest enough to vote as he feels. Those who are at home certainly owe to those who are in the field the duty of obtaining for them a privilege belonging to them of right, and withheld from them only by a copperhead judiciary.

A new and weighty reason for securing the adoption of this amendment is to be found in the fact that the new call for 500,000 men may place in the field a considerable portion of those now at home before the regular election comes off. It is of the utmost importance that they should not lose the right to vote in consequence of going to the defense of their country.

We trust, therefore, that our readers, one and all, will remember this election and its importance, and make up their minds to render a justice too long delayed to those who are so bravely defending the rights we enjoy.

Let there then be a full turn out. Come, loyal men of Beaver county, and say, by your votes, that you will allow the soldiers to vote. Come and put the seal of your solemn condemnation upon the sneaking, skulking, cowardly copperheads, who are trying to deprive our soldiers of one of their dearest rights, for the basest and most malignant of purposes.

Judge Agnew's Opinion.

We publish this week the able opinion of Judge Agnew, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the case of Fifield vs. the Insurance Company of Pennsylvania, for the Plaintiff's interest in the brig "John Welsh," captured by a rebel privateer in July, 1861. The question was really whether vessels sailing under letters of marque, issued by the so-called Confederate States, were pirates or privateers or in other words whether the Government of the Southern States was a government *de facto* or not. If they have established a government *de facto* then the Constitution and Union are abrogated, so far as the seceded States are concerned. Taking that view of the case we are in point of fact at war with another nation, entitled to all the respect and privileges that a nation could have, instead of fighting to subdue traitors and quell domestic insurrection. If the Union is destroyed and the Constitution abrogated in the States of the South at war with the United States, then it follows as a matter of course they are fighting not to overthrow our government but to sustain their own. Were this opinion to prevail we would have no right to punish traitors for their treason or visit upon them the consequences of their crime. We did not suppose for a moment that any well informed man in the North would or could hold such an opinion in view of all the facts, much less men holding high Judicial positions in the country. Yet we find Judge Woodward in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, traversing out of the record to assert and argue at length that the government is really a government *de facto*. We regard the question as one of great importance and one on which the people should be informed. We trust our readers will all read the opinion of Judge Agnew. It is a full and complete reply to Judge Woodward, an unanswerable argument on the questions discussed, and is worthy of the attentive perusal of all. We are glad we have a Judge of the Supreme Court so fully able to explode the fallacies of those Judges who seem to prefer contributing in every way possible to sustain the cause of treason, and we are proud that Beaver county has furnished him. We consider it unnecessary to refer to the matter at any length, as the question is so much more ably presented in the opinion than we possibly could, that we only need refer our readers to it.

Meeting of Judicial Conferees

The Union Conferees of the 25th Judicial District met at the "Leslie House," in New Castle, on the 25th inst. The following are the names of the Conferees:

Beaver—D. L. Imbrie, Henry Hice, A. R. Moore.

Butler—Charles M'Candless, Henry Pillow, R. J. Boggs.

Lawrence—John Elder, J. T. Scott, Isaac Phillips.

The Conference was organized by calling D. L. Imbrie to the Chair, and appointing Charles M'Candless Secretary.

On motion of Charles M'Candless, the Hon. L. L. M'Guffin was nominated for President Judge by acclamation.

On motion, the loyal papers of the District were requested to publish the proceedings of the Conference.

On motion, the Conference adjourned.

☞Capt. Thomas Henry, of Co. F, 140th Reg't P. V., sends us a list of the casualties in his company from May 1st to July 20th, 1864:

Killed—Lieut. Andrew M. Purdy, Serg't John Henderson, Corp'l Francis N. Johnston, Corp'l John Dodds, Privates Frederick C Cook, George W Cooper, Philip Hoak, John M'Manamy, Edwin K Sloan, John Anderson.

Died of Wounds—Privates Daniel Crawford, Alexander White, Amos Hartsough, John S White, George M Nevin.

Wounded—Serg't Darious Singleton, shoulder, severe; Serg't Carman Nelson, thigh, slight. Corporals James A. Lockhart, arm, severe; Alfred M'Caskey, thigh, slight; Andrew G White, temple, slight. Privates Francis M Grim, leg amputated; James T Hays, arm, slight; Abel Hunter, foot amputated; Ira Kirker, face and shoulder, severe; James Knox, hand, slight; Vinsen Neville, slight; George Ryan, thigh, slight; John H Short, foot amputated; Thomas Small, thigh, severe; John G Thompson, arm, slight; Robt N Gillin, arm, slight; Smith M'Donald, arm amputated.

England Powerless.

England can no longer interfere with the affairs of other nations.—Non-intervention has become an absolute necessity with her. She dare not send a fleet or army into any nation that has a fort. Any enemy she might have could with the exception of her own example justly claim the right to build, fit out, supply, arm and repair men of war in *neutral* ports which would sweep English commerce from the seas more rapidly and disastrously than American commerce has been by the English pirates, the Alabama and Florida. The British Ministers have acknowledged that this consideration must deter their government from venturing upon a war. This confession of the truth as to her true position, is most humiliating to a people who have so long boasted that they were "the greatest naval power in the world," and that "Britannia rules the waves." Denmark, which has claims upon British protection and aid, last winter was led to expect help from England against Prussia and Austria, is the first to feel, and bitterly too, the experience of England's forced neutrality. The King of Denmark, who is the father-in-law of the Prince of Wales, the heir of the British Crown, had personal reasons for hoping for personal aid from England, and the Danes were also led to believe that the declaration and so boldly made by the English Ministers that the treaty made by them guaranteeing the integrity of the Danish Kingdom with the territories now in dispute was something more than mere empty boasting. From this declaration England has been compelled to recede in a most ignominious and pitiable manner.—Their treaty is now worth no more than so much waste paper, and Denmark is to day in a worse condition than if it had never been made.

If England has reason to fear engaging in a war with any of the European powers, she has ten times greater reason to fear engaging in a war with this country. She never could blockade our coasts effectively, for our powerful navy and greatest in naval warfare, would be able to drive off or destroy all her blockaders as easily almost as her piratical vessel the Alabama, has been destroyed by the Kearsage, and would at the same time destroy her commerce. Cruisers could be fitted out rapidly in all our ports, and we would now have a perfect right to refit and repair them in neutral ports. There is no nation but what has as little reason to like would willingly follow the example during our war against the rebellious Southern States.

The perfidy and cowardly meanness of England's course, from the beginning of the rebellion, has been such that no honest or impartial man of the least intelligence can grieve over her present humiliation. Pretending to be the champion of freedom everywhere, she made herself the friend of a rebellious and unprincipled crew who undertook to establish an Empire founded on human slavery, and undertook to aid them in destroying the freest and greatest Republic on the earth. Even now whilst writhing under the disgrace and humiliation she has brought upon herself she cannot conceal her sympathy for the rebellion and her hatred of the Union cause. But England is, from this time forth, harmless, thro' her own acts. The nations of the earth will no longer respect a nation which, in addition to her acts of tyranny and oppression, has shown that she is mean and cowardly. We feel thankful that her hands are tied—that she can do no more evil.

ATLANTA—This city, situated in DeKalb county, Georgia, is the center of interest to day on account of the operations of Sherman there. The city is seven miles southeast of the Chattahoochee river, and is a point of much importance to the rebels. It is the connecting point of the leading railroads of the Southern Confederacy, and its position made it the best base of supplies for the rebels in the Southwest, east of the Mississippi, after the abandonment of Chattanooga.

It is connected by rail with Savannah and Charleston on the east, with Montgomery, Alabama, on the west and with Chattanooga on the north. All these roads are connected with Richmond on the north, and the Mobile and other cities on the south and southeast; and when it is remembered that it is from this section of country (one of the richest in the world) that the rebels have drawn in immense stores of subsistence and forage, the importance of Sherman's success will be fully appreciated.

Of course the occupation of Atlanta will be followed by the destruction of those railroads, and the rebel army will be placed in a worse strait than ever before.

CONSOLIDATED.—The Mercer *Whig* and *Dispatch* have been consolidated, and are now published under the title of *Whig and Dispatch*, by Messrs Miller & Irwin.

Quota of Beaver County.

The following are the quotas assigned under the call for 500,000 men to the several sub-districts of Beaver county:

Sub-districts	Quota of call for 500,000	Surplus on former call	Balance.
Pulaski	11		11
North Sewickly	27		27
Freedom boro	11		11
Freedom dist	6		6
Moon	14		14
Phillipsburg	6	1	5
Big Beaver	16	12	4
Chippewa	112		12
Bridgewater	10		10
Ohio	20	5	15
Patterson	8		8
Franklin	12		12
Marion	8	2	6
New Sewickly	29	12	29
Economy	17	3	14
Harmony	2	1	1
Hanover	29	1	28
Independence	12		12
Rochester boro	25	1	24
Rochester tp	6		6
Hopewell	16	4	12
Brighton	13		13
Industry	9		9
Darlington	28	6	22
Greene	26		26
Raccoon	18	3	15
Beaver boro	21	21	full.
South Beaver	17		17
New Brighton	34	10	24
Fallston	9		9
TOTALS	461	70	391

JOHN CUTHBERTSON,
Capt. & Pro. Marshal, 24th Dist., Pa.

From General Sherman.

WASHINGTON, July 25.

The *Republican* extra says that dispatches to the Government represent that a great battle was fought in Atlanta on Friday, resulting in the horrible slaughter and a complete repulse of the enemy at every point. The rebels holding the largest part of the city, assaulted our works on that day, with great fury, evidently expecting to drive our forces out of the city. The 15th Corps, commanded by General Frank Blair seemed to be the special object of rebel wrath, as they massed against it in overwhelming force. The 15th received the shock gallantly and held its own until General Dodge, with the 16th Corps, came up, when the rebels were hurled back with great slaughter.

Gen. Logan, at the head of the 17th corps went into battle with the rallying cry of "Remember McPherson." This corps, as well as Blair's, both constituting the army under Maj. Gen. McPherson, fought desperately, the news of the death of their brave commander having been communicated to them just before going into battle. Our troops buried 1,500 rebels left on the field within our lines, besides which the rebels buried many of their dead near the works. It is estimated that the rebel killed and wounded on Friday numbered 6,000.

Our loss is estimated at 2,500 in killed and wounded. The 15th corps suffered severely. While the work of burying the dead and removing the wounded was going on, on Saturday the artillery was playing on the city. At the same time large fires were observed in different parts of Atlanta supposed to be caused by the destruction of property the enemy could not carry off and did not wish to fall into our hands. This is considered evidence of their intention to evacuate the place. Several rebel Generals are reported to be killed but their names are not yet given.

A special to the New York *Post* dated Washington, 25th, says there has been no fighting at Atlanta since Friday. All that is officially known as to the occupation of the city is that Sherman holds the first line of the enemy's entrenchments.

A dispatch to day from General Sherman states his loss in the battle of Friday at less than 2,000, while that of the enemy cannot be less than 7,000, owing to the advantage he took of the effort to turn his left column.—There is no official information to show that our forces have entered Atlanta.

From Grant's Army.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated Saturday, says that nothing of particular interest has occurred in the past few days. The skirmishing in Burnside's front on Friday afternoon was quite lively, but without injury to our troops. This seems to be the only part of the line where it may be said the firing is almost unceasing, scarcely five minutes elapsing in the day or night without hearing musketry or artillery.

Gen. Grant has assigned the command of the 15th army corps to Gen. Birney, who proceeded to his new post on Saturday morning. General Birney has well merited this promotion, no division in the army having performed nobler service during the campaign. General Mott succeeds to the command of the 2d division.—Many rumors of other changes are current but cannot be relied on.

NEW YORK, July 24.—24.—The *Herald's* City Point correspondent of the 22d, says: Yesterday Major General Ord was assigned to the command of the 18th corps, vice General W. F. Smith, removed, and Major General Birney to the 15th corps, vice Gen. Gilmore, relieved. Both these appointments were made by Grant, subject to the approval of the President. The corps are in fine condition and, pleased with their new commanders.

☞On Next Tuesday the people of this county will have the glorious opportunity afforded them of voting for an Amendment to the Constitution allowing soldiers to vote. Who would neglect such an opportunity? We trust there will be none.

☞Two negro soldiers who had their ears cut off by secessionists in Kentucky, are in Washington. Two parties were arrested a few days since for the outrage, one escaped at Gunpowder bridge, the other, Wm. Burns, is in custody, and will be dealt with as his crime deserves.

NEWS ITEMS.

The quota of Pennsylvania under the call of the President for 500,000 additional men is 61,700. This announcement has been made by a letter from Colonel Fry to Governor Curtin. It is estimated that after all previous drafts, extra percentage and supplemental damages, there are not enough able bodied men remaining on the rolls of the State to supply the number of men assigned as the quota of Pennsylvania.

One day last week a woman assailed the local reporter of the Columbus Ohio *Journal* with a cowhide, and he offering no resistance, she gave him a severe whipping. The same night, the wife of the reporter, hearing of the transaction, met the "woman in black" on the street and gave her a tremendous thrashing with a wagon whip.

A Canadian friend, sending to the editor of the New York *Tribune* three dollars for the Sanitary Commission, adds: May you succeed in your just and holy cause of your troubles, and become a united, great and just republic, is the prayer of every reformer in this section of Canada.

Colonel Bomford, Assistant Provost Marshal General of Pennsylvania, has been order to take charge of the post on Governor's Island, New York, and Captain R. J. Dodge is detailed to act as Assistant Provost Marshal General of the State.

We learn that at least eighteen regiments of the 24,000 men called out for one hundred days are now ready for organization in different parts of the State. Two regiments will be ready to leave Camp Curtin this week.

The bronze statue of Washington captured by Hunter's command, having served its purpose at the Sanitary Fair, Wheeling, has been removed to the yard of the Lindsley Institute, the temporary capital of the State, where it attracts considerable interest.

A meeting took place in Canada last week between certain Rebel gentlemen, purporting to be "Commissioners" from Jeff Davis and Horace Greeley, to agree upon terms of peace. They wanted permission to go to Washington and from there to Richmond. But it turns out that they had no authority to act. Of course the whole think ended in nothing, nor is it believed that anything ever was meant by it except to get up a peace diversion in favor of the Copperhead party of the North.

The rebels have 27,000 Union prisoners at Macon, Georgia, and the United States Government has about 60,000 rebel prisoners. The rebels keep theirs within an enclosure which the Macon *Journal* says is too much crowded. We keep ours distributed over the most salubrious places in the country. At Macon they die at the rate of sixty a day, which is a heavy rate of mortality, considering that the wounded are not included in the number, and does not speak very highly for the accommodation and care they receive.

A dispatch from Coles county, Ill., states that the two O'Hairs, the instigators and leaders in the riots at Charlestown last March, were found dead, one of them with several bullet holes through the body. Some excitement exists in that county, and fears are entertained of another outbreak.

Secretary Fessenden will not leave Washington for Maine under a week or ten days. The advertisement for the new loan will soon appear. It will be limited only by the figure of the law, two hundred millions. It will be accompanied by a brief appeal to the people, showing the exact condition of the finances, and asking them to sustain their Government in carrying on the war.

Governor Seymour declines to appoints agents to recruit in the insurgent States. The result will be that his "friends" will have to stand the draft, unless they volunteer in sufficient numbers to escape the operation of the law. The Governor is making his prejudices rather expensive to his "friends" who will hardly see the point of the joke.

The last words of Washington Wilks, one of the editors of *The Morning Star*, London, who died recently while speaking in public, were: "The great American Republic," at which death closed his lips forever.

Maj. Gen. James B. M'Pherson, one of our ablest generals, was killed on Friday morning last. He had gone forward to reconnoitre, and was some distance in front of his forces—in fact was in advance of his staff—when he fell by a ball from a rebel sharpshooter. To him the rebels gave all the credit of the Sherman expedition through Mississippi, and acknowledged him to be a dashing, talented and intrepid general, and one who gave promise of a more brilliant future.—He occupies no inferior niche in Federal army estimation. Although only thirty five years old, he has left a reputation for skillful generalship, which officers of forty years experience might have envied.

The rebels profess that "Grant is just where Lee wants him to be," yet they are taking extraordinary pains with their armies and their raids to get him out of his present position.—If the fact were as they say, they would let him alone, wasting his time on the south side of the James, while they were going to help Johnston, who greatly needs it. Grant himself is not exactly where he wants to be, but appears to be as well satisfied with his present position as the rebels profess to be. His next movement may not be satisfactory to the rebels, and they have a lurking apprehension of something of that kind themselves.

Massachusetts has now in camp nearly five thousand new recruits, being the quota of the State under the President's call for one hundred day men.

Recruiting in the Rebellious States.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, July 20, 1864.

—General Order, No. 51.—To provide for the execution of the third section of the act of Congress of July 4th, 1864, authorizing the appointment of the Executive of any of the States of recruiting agents to recruit volunteers in the States declared to be in rebellion, except the States of Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana, to be credited to the States and sub-divisions thereof which may procure their enlistment, it is ordered:

1st. That for the State of Pennsylvania there shall be appointed, in pursuance of the provisions of said act, from the city of Philadelphia five recruiting agents, from the county of Allegheny two, and from each of the remaining counties of the commonwealth one.

2d. There being at the disposal of the Executive no fund for the payment of such agents, their compensation may be fixed and paid by the counties or districts which they represent, and they shall in such case be appointed upon the nomination of the Commissioners of such counties or Committees for the Recruitment of Volunteers and Disbursement of Bounties, or the proper authorities of such districts. If no compensation is so provided, appointments will be made by application, accompanied by evidence of character and qualifications. All applications for appointments must designate the district in the revolted States to which the revolted States to which the recruiting agent is to be sent.

3d. All correspondence relating to business coming under this order will be addressed to Col. M. S. Quay, Military Secretary, who is charged with its supervision.

A. G. CURTIN.

Districts desiring to avail themselves of the provisions of the act referred to should act promptly, as agents from other States will soon be in the field, and a sharp competition may be expected.

Health of Grant's Army.

The position now occupied by the Army of the Potomac is pre-eminently favorable to the health of the soldiers during the sickly season of the year. They are not in the Chickahominy swamps where the malaria killed more under McClellan, than all the battles of Grant's present campaign have taken from Grant. On the contrary, Petersburg and vicinity has been from first out of mind so healthy that the rebel authorities, early in the war, located their hospitals at that point. Next to the Valley of Virginia, where Lynchburg and Staunton are, the land between the Appomattox and Blackwater rivers, above City Point is the very healthiest in the State. In the vicinity of Prince George, where the bulk of our army is now encamped, we find nothing but high rolling ground, mostly under cultivation, and consequently quite open. Malignant or epidemic fevers are seldom met with there, the prevailing complaints being those arising from disordered lives—probably the most controllable of all diseases as a class. The Army of the Potomac has never been in better condition than it is now, either in health, *morale*, discipline, food, confidence, numbers, position or determination. Gen. Grant promptly presents mortality lists after actions, but the losses from camp sickness are very small indeed. He fights his men hard, says General Ingalls, but he takes good care of them.

Shocking Accident.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN, PA., July 21.—An accident occurred at Phœnix Colliery on Saturday evening, which resulted in the instant killing of twenty-one men. They were on a slope car, coming out of the mines from their work, and when near the top of the slope the chain broke, letting the car run back a distance of six hundred feet on a slope of seventy five degrees, killing all who were in the car.

☞The friends of Howard of the *Times*, are making strenuous efforts to procure his release either under the operation of the Act of Congress granting writs of *habeas corpus* to persons imprisoned without trial for a certain period or by personal appeals to the authorities. Highly influential parties in Brooklyn and New York are interesting themselves in his behalf. In the meantime Howard is said to have added immensely to the enjoyments of the inmates of Lafayette by his genial humor and mirth loving fancies.

☞Setchell the comedian, says he was present at the White House the other day when the following was perpetrated. An old farmer from the West, who knew President Lincoln in days by gone, called to pay his respects at the Presidential mansion. Slapping the Chief Magistrate upon the back, he exclaimed, "Well, old hoss how are you?" Old Abe, being thoroughly Democratic in his ideas, and withal relishing a joke, responded: "So I'm an old hoss, am I? What kind of a hoss, pray?" "Why an old draft hoss, to be sure," was the rejoinder. Good, even for Setchell.

THE WAY TO DO THINGS.—A Nashville letter of the 7th says that within the last two or three weeks, Gen. Rosseau has levied and collected over $40,000 from rebel citizens for the murder of four soldiers in his department; and he has announced that for every soldier murdered, the rebel citizens in the vicinity must pay over $10,000 to the widow of the deceased. This is doing things as they should be done. Such a measure will be a better protection than regiments of men.

☞Every man who drinks a glass of Richmond whisky has to pay two dollars and a headache.

While the enemy were in Maryland a rebel officer was asked if he made no distinction between the property of Union people and that of the friends of the Confederate cause? "Not at all," he replied; "we take from our Northern friends and sympathizers even more freely because we feel that they would specially desire to contribute to the good cause of the South." Rather a clincher, that reply.

The New York morning papers have raised their price from 18 to 24 cents a week, and decline to receive any more subscriptions for their weeklies at club rates.

The place selected for the capital of Arizona is to be called Prescott, in honor of the great historian.

NOTICE IN PATITION.

IN the Orphans' Court, in and for the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania; in the matter of the partition of the real estate of Mary Ewing, deceased. To the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased: Take notice that by virtue of a writ of partition, issued out of the Orphans' Court of said county, and to me directed, an Inquisition to make partition or valuation of the real estate of said dec'd., will be held on the premises on the 30th day of August, 1864, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

JOSEPH LEDLIE, Sheriff.

Beaver, July 26th, 1864.

CASH PAID

FOR

BUTTER AND EGGS,

BY

A. S. HARVEY, Bridgewater.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of ROBERT MOORE, late of South Beaver township, Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SLENTZ, Administrator.

jy27'64 Ohio township.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received up to August 10th, 1864, for ten Female Teachers to teach in the New Brighton Union School, by the Board of School Directors for the District of New Brighton.

A. D. GILLILAND, Sec'y. Board.

New Brighton, July 27th, 1864.

BOSS' BROTHER, & Co's. Extra Chemical Writing Fluid, the best in the world, at the Bridgewater Drug Store. Try it and be convinced. Manufactured by the Amerrean Ink Company.

PLASTER OF PARIS for sale at the Bridgewater Drug Store.

JONES'

DYEING & SCOURING

ESTABLISHMENT.

39 OHIO STREET,

(West of Federal,)

ALLEGHENY, PENN'A.

The proprietors of this Establishment have been engaged for a number of years in the most extensive establishments in this country, the cities of New York and Philadelphia, where all the improved appliances and machinery are employed. Being also in possession of the very latest discoveries and methods of European Dyers, they dye and finish Ladies' Silk, Satin and Merino Dresses in a superior style. In many cases, these articles are made in color and finish, very nearly equal in appearance to new Goods.

Goods returned in two weeks

KOLLOCK'S

Dandelion Coffee.

This preparation, made from the best JAVA Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for Gentlemen, Dyspepsia and all bilious disorders. Hundreds who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee, price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER for making light, sweet and nutritious Rolls and Cakes. Price 15 cents.

Manufactured by

M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,

Corner of Broad and Chestnut streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Pension, Bounty & Back Pay Agency.

ARTHURS & RIDDEL.

No. 135 FOURTH ST.,

PITTSBURG, PA.

SPECIAL attention given to the collection of the BOUNTY OF $100, due to WOUNDED SOLDIERS who have served LESS THAN TWO YEARS, which is now being paid.

All communications addressed as above promptly answered by return of Post. je8,'64

A. Bestwick,

BROADWAY & APPLE STREET

New Brighton, Pa.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware,

And the most approved patterns of

Pittsburg Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves. [mar23'64

ADMINISTARTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of ARISTRONG JELLY, dec'd, late of Brighton township, Beaver co., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ANDREW WATTERSON, Adm'r.,

je29'64 Brignton tp.

Estate of Geo. C. Bradshaw, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of GEO. C. BRADSHAW, Esq., late of Beaver boro', Beaver co., dec'd, having been issued to the undersigned, all persons indebted are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID JOHNSON, Adm'r.

je29'64 Fallston, Pa.

JAMES S. RUTAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

(DISTRICT ATTORNEY.)

BEAVER, PENN'A.

Office in the Court House.

Time Table.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH, R. R.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Beaver Station—Going East.

Commencing, Monday, May 16, 1864, Trains leave Beaver Station as follows:

7:50 A. M.	Arrives at Pittsburgh,	9:30	A. M.
2:20 P. M.	" "	3:50	P. M.
6:54 P. M.	" "	8:05	P. M.

Going West—

Trains leave Pittsburgh as follows:

6:10 A. M.	Arrives at Beaver,	7:40	A. M.
3:50 P. M.	" "	5:20	P. M.
1:10 P. M.	Rochester	2:20	P. M.
1:00 A. M.	"	2:10	A. M.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, *Pres't.*

P. R. MYERS, *Gen'l Ticket Agent.*

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.

Rochester Station—Going East.

	Leaves Rochester	Arr. at Pitts
1st Brigh'n Accom.	5:42 A. M.	7:20 A. M.
2d Brigh'n "	6:45 A. M.	8:20 A. M.
3d Brigh'n "	12:33 P. M.	2:35 P. M.
New Castle "	3:05 P. M.	4:50 P. M.
Mail,	5:15 P. M.	7:00 P. M.
1st Express,	1:00 A. M.	2:20 A. M.
2d Express,	2:10 P. M.	3:20 P. M.
Cincin'ti Exp.	6:45 P. M.	7:50 P. M.

Going West—

	Leaves Pitts.	Arr. at Rochester.
Allianco Accom.	2:10 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
1st Brigh'n Accom.	9:15 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
2d Brigh'n "	12:00 M.	1:32 P. M.
3d " "	4:40 P. M.	6:15 P. M.
4th " "	5:50 P. M.	7:20 P. M.
Mail,	6:30 A. M.	8:05 A. M.
1st Express,	1:00 A. M.	2:10 A. M.
2d Express,	1:10 P. M.	2:20 P. M.

W31. P. SHINN, Supt., E. D.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Beaver, the undersigned will expose to sale by Public Vendue, or out-cry, on the premises, on

Wednesday, August 17th, 1864,

at one o'clock, p. m. the following described property, being the real estate of George Boswell, late of Beaver county, dec'd., being lots numbered one hundred and seventy-five and one hundred and seventy-six in the Borough of New Brighton, county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by lot No. 174, on the east by Division alley, on the south by Market street, and on the west by Water street, upon which said lot No. 176 is erected a Brick House, twenty-five feet front on Water street, by eighteen feet front on Market street, with an addition thereto, thirty-eight front on Market street by eighteen feet, two stories high; said building contains nine rooms and a hall, with a cellar under the front part, also a Frame Wash House sixteen feet square, and an old Frame Stable sixteen feet square.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money on the confirmation of the sale by the court, balance in two equal, annual payments from that date, with interest thereon from same time. By order of the Court:

JOHN BOSWELL,
BENJ. BEDISON,
Executors of George Boswell, deceased.

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC

WHEELER & WILSON'S

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES

With increased confidence in its merits as the *Best and Most Reliable Family Sewing Machine now in use.*

We claim for it the following advantages over any and all Sewing Machines:

Far greater variety of work; beauty and excellence of stitch; speed and quietness of motion; simplicity of construction; ease of operation and management; elegance of design and finish. It will

Stitch, Hem, Fell, Quilt, Bind, Tuck, Plait, Gather, Cord, Braid,

All without any previous basting.

It works equally well on the thinnest or thickest fabrics, from heavy beaver or pilot cloth, to the finest cambric.

S. H. PEIRSOL, BEAVER, PA.,

jy20'64] Sole Agent for Beaver county.

Dr. D. M'Kinney,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of

BEAVER AND VICINITY.

OFFICE IN

The Shannon Building, S. E. Corner of dec'6] the Diamond, Beaver, Pa.

Dr. P. B. Young,

WHO has been for some time acting as Surgeon in the Army, having returned and again located himself in

Freedom, Beaver County,

offers his professional services to the public.

Office in Philips' building. [mh16'63

Dr. P. M. KERR

Offers his Professional Services to the People of

BEAVER AND VICINITY

and solicits a share of public patronage.

OFFICE IN

Kerr's Hotel, Beaver, Penn'a.

dec16,'63

ICE CREAM SALOON.

THE subscriber has opened, in connection with his CONFECTIONARY, an

ICE CREAM SALOON,

in the North-East corner of the Diamond, where persons can be accommodated. A share of the public patronage is solicited.

may25,'65 FRED'K. WALTERS.

PROF. DAVID GORDON.

HAVING devoted a number of years to successfully curing *Worms, Tumors,* &c., from motives of humanity, offers his professional services to the public of this county.—His system is simple—inevitably produces a cure without producing pain to the patient.—*No cure no pay!* Post office at Clinton, Allegheny, co., Pa.

je29'64.

AMERICAN GOLD PEN COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS of Gold Pens and Pencil Cases of every description, and Sole Manufactures of the

Celebrated Angular Nibbed Pen.

A supply just received and for sale at the

jy20] *Bridgewater Drug Store.*

Dividend No. 12.

BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY,
New Brighton, May 3, 1864.

THE President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last 6 months, payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on demand. EDWARD HOOPS,

may11'64 Cashier.

T. J. CHANDLER,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Is at his post again, at BEAVER STATION, Rochester Pa., where he will attend to all its various branches of his profession. He applies all the improved methods to prevent pain in extracting teeth.

P. S. Will be absent [ap13'64

Quarterly Statement of Bank of Beaver County.

NEW BRIGHTON, May 4th, 1864.

Notes and bills discounted, agents	$83,220 45
Same under protest	140 00
U. S. 6-20 5 per cent. coupon bonds	95,150 00
U. S. 7-10 per cent. treas. notes	4,850 00
U. S. 5 per cent. legal tender	200 00
Furniture and office fixtures	1,358 85
Due from other banks	36,917 27
Notes and checks of other banks and	
U. S. Treasury notes	25,381 67
Coin in vault	5,154 87
Protest account	1 44
	$242,774 68

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$115,400 00
Notes in circulation	920 00
Due depositors	117,091 77
Due the Commonwealth	1,888 49
Contingent funds	2,308 85
Dividends unpaid	5,170 52
	$242,774 63

I certify that the above statement is true and correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD HOOPS, Cash'r.

Affirmed and subscribed before me, this 4th day of May A. D. 1864.

T. M. McCONN, Notary Public.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Beaver, Pa., June 30, 1864.

Brincy G W	Miller Maud
Blythe F S	McMurty J A 3
Calligan Louisa	Smith Eliza M
Dirr Fred	Strauss Adam
Franklin Phebe	Smith Henrietta
Hidigger George	Smith Wm
Johnston George	Thomas L S
Koch Margt	Thomysou Michael
Kleiendienst B	Walters George
Low Joshua	White Clarinda
Lee Dora	White M A

Persons calling for letters in the above list, will please say they are advertised.

M. J. ANDERSON, P. M.

Office Hours, from 7 a. m. to 6½ p. m.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Rochester, Pa., July 1st, 1864.

Brown Marshall	Porter James
Burgy Christian	Patterson Mrs Polly
Fogg Mrs J	Ringgold Miss Olla
Freet Mrs Sarah 2	Smith William
Guthrie Miss Alice	Short Clara
Kauffman Mrs	Stewart Miss Susan
Inman F B	Sill E E
Logan Charles	Taverns Rettie
Lourimore Jas M	Vogan John W
May Miss Cora	William L B
M'Cale Miss E	William Jas W

T. M. TAYLOR, P. M.

Office hours, during the summer, from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m.

NOTICE.

Reuben H Fry } Alias Subpœna Divorce.
vs.
Rebecca Fry.

Notice to Rebecca Fry:—You are hereby commanded to be and appear in your proper person before our Judges, at Beaver, at the county court of Common Pleas, to be held on the *Second Monday of September, 1864,* to shew cause, if any you have, why the said Reuben H. Fry shall not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony contracted with you.

JOSEPH LEDLIE, Sh'ff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Beaver, july12,'64.

NOTICE.

THE firm of B. & W. Wilde & Co. was dissolved on the 11th of May last, by the death of Mr. Wm. Wilde. The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partners. BENJ. WILDE,

HORATIA W. WILDE.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have entered into partnership under the style of "Wilde & Co.," and will continue the business of the late firm of B. & W. Wilde & Co. BENJ. WILDE.

HORATIA W. WILDE.

New Brighton, July 11, 1864.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF BEAVER COUNTY.

In the matter of the application for a Charter of the Mt. Carmel Presbyterian Church of Moon township, Beaver county, Pa.

And now to wit, June 8, 1864, Application being made, the Court direct publication according to the Act of Assembl, and that unless cause be shown to the contrary, the Charter of incorporation will be granted by the Court at the next Term.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss.

A true extract from the Record.

jy13'64 Attest: M. WEYAND, Pro.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of ALEX. M'KENZIE, late of Rochester boro., Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claim against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

A. P. LACOCK, Adm'r,

jy13'64 Rochester tp.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of DANL M'CRAY, late of S. Beaver tp., Beaver county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

SARAH M'CRAY, Adm'x,

jy13'65 South Beaver tp.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of ALEX. ANDERSON, late of Big Beaver tp., Beaver county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOS. ANDERSON, Executor,

jy13'64 Big Beaver tp.

New Marble Works!

D. Irons,

MARKET ST., BRIDGEWATER.

THE Subscriber announces to the public, that he is prepared to furnish to customers all kind of work in his line from a PLAIN SLAB to a CARVED TOMB STONE.

American and Italian Marble

Kept on hand, and all kinds of plain as well as Ornamental work done in a satisfactory manner. D. IRONS.

Market st., 1 door north T. Allison's store.

june15'64

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

WILSON, M'ELROY & CO.,

54 Wood St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFER THEIR STOCK FOR THE

SPRING OF 1863,

AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE

mar. 25,'66

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by virtue of a writ issued by His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, under the provisions of an Act of Assembly, approved the Twenty-third day of April, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, it is made my duty to give public notice of a Special Election, to be held on the

FIRST TUESDAY OF AUGUST, 1864,

and in said notice, among other things, to designate,

1. The purpose of holding such election.
2. The places where such election is to be held.

Now, therefore, in pursuance thereof, I JOSEPH LEDLIE, High Sheriff of the county of Beaver, do hereby make known, and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Beaver, that on the

First Tuesday of August next,

(being the 2d day of the month) a Special Election will be held at the several election districts established by law in the said county, at which time the qualified electors will vote by ballot upon certain amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania hereinafter mentioned, viz:

FIRST AMENDMENT.

Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of elections.

SECOND AMENDMENT.

No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

THIRD AMENDMENT.

No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any power or privileges in any case where the authority to grant such powers or privileges has been or may hereafter be conferred upon the Courts of this Commonwealth.

The said election will be held throughout the county as follows:

The electors of Borough township will meet at the Court House in the borough of Beaver.

The electors of Bridgewater borough will meet at the Town Hall in Bridgewater.

The electors of Phillipsburgh district will meet at the public brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Moon township will meet at the house now occupied by Amariah Hendrickson in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township will meet at the school house in the village of Scottsville, in said township.

The electors of Independence township will meet at the house of Alexander Thompson, dec'd, in said township.

The electors of Raccoon township will meet at the house of David Ewing, in said township.

The electors of Frankfort district will meet at the house of George Dungan, in Frankfort.

The electors of M'Guire's district will meet at the house of John Porter in the village of Hanover.

The electors of Greene township will meet at the house of Elijah Niswanger, in Hookstown.

The electors of Ohio township will meet at house now occupied by Jamison Elliott, in said township.

The electors of Brighton township (not embraced in Industry district) will meet at the school house, near Richey Eakin's, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Fallston will meet at the Academy in Fallston.

The electors of Patterson township will meet at the school house in the village of Brighton.

The electors of Chippewa township will meet at the house of Azariah Inaman, in said township.

The electors of South Beaver township will meet at the house of John Rowe, in said township.

The electors of Darlington township will meet at the Academy in Darlington.

The electors of Big Beaver township will meet at the house of widow Miller, in said township.

The electors of Franklin township will meet at the house of Mark R. Clark, in said township.

The electors of North Sewickley township will meet at the house occupied by John Miller, on land of Benj. Chew.

The electors of Pulaski township will meet at Dougherty's school house, No. 4, in said township.

The electors of Marion township will meet at the house of George Hartzell, jr., in said township.

The electors of New Brighton borough and district will meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of Rochester township will meet at the Bolesville School House, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Rochester will meet at the school house in Rochester.

The electors of Freedom, borough and district will meet at the school house in Freedom.

The electors of New Sewickley township will meet at the house of John Feazel, in said township.

The electors of Industry district will meet at the school house in Industry.

The electors of Harmony township will meet at the Hotel in the Economy.

The electors of Economy township will meet at the house of George C. Minis, in said township.

The Return Judges of the respective Districts, in this County, are required to meet at the Court House in the borough of Beaver, on Friday the 5th day of August, 1864, then and there to perform the duties enjoined upon them by law.

Where a Judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such meeting of Judges, then the certificate or return shall be taken charge of by one of the Inspectors or Clerks of the election district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said Judge unable to attend.

By the Act of Assembly, approved, as aforesaid, on the 23rd day of April, A. D. 1864, it is, among other things, as follows:

SECTION 1. That for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people of this Commonwealth, in regard to the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either of them, the Governor of this Commonwealth shall issue a writ of election, directed to each and every Sheriff of this Commonwealth, commanding them to give notice, in the usual manner, in not less than two newspapers in each city and county, provided that so many are published therein, and by at least two printed hand bills in each election district of every city and county wherein no newspaper is published, that an election will be held in each of the townships, boroughs, wards, precincts and districts therein, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification or rejection of the said amendments, which said election shall be opened, held and closed upon the day last aforesaid, at the places and within the hours at and within which the general elections of this Commonwealth are directed to be opened and closed; and it shall be the duty of the judges, inspectors and clerks of each of said townships, boroughs, wards, precincts and districts, to receive, at the said election, tickets, not exceeding the number of proposed amendments, either written or printed or partly written and partly printed, from each of the qualified voters of this State who may offer the same, and to deposit them in a box or boxes for that purpose, provided by the proper officers, which tickets shall be respectively labelled on the outside "FIRST AMENDMENT," "SECOND AMENDMENT," "THIRD AMENDMENT," and those who are favorable to said amendments, or any of them, may express their approval thereof by voting each as many separate written or printed, or partly written and partly printed ballots or tickets as they may wish, and amendments approved by them, containing, on the inside thereof, the words, "For the amendment;" and those who are opposed to such amendments, or any of them, may express their opposition by voting each as many separate written and partly printed ballots or tickets as there are amendments not approved by them, containing, on the inside thereof, the words, "Against the amendment." The electors voting for or against the first amendment shall be considered as voting for or against the proposed fourth section to article three of the Constitution, extending the right of suffrage to soldiers. Electors voting for or against the second amendment shall be considered as voting for or against the proposed eighth section to article eleven of the Constitution; and electors voting for or against the third amendment shall be considered as voting for or against the proposed ninth section to article eleven of the Consitution.

SECTION 2. That the election on the proposed amendments shall, in all respects, be conducted as the elections of this Commonwealth are now conducted, and it shall be the duty of the return judges of the respective counties and district thereof, first having carefully ascertained the number of votes given or against each of the said amendments, in the manner aforesaid, to make out duplicate returns thereof, expressed in words at length, and not in figures, only one of which returns so made shall be lodged in the Prothonotary's office of the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county, and the other sealed and directed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and by one of said judges deposited forthwith in the most convenient post office, upon which postage shall be prepaid at the expense of the proper county.

SECTION 3. That the several duties required to be performed by the Sheriffs, Commissioners, Coustables, Judges, Inspectors and all other officers whatever in and about the general elections of this Commonwealth shall be performed by such officers in and about the election herein provided for, and all persons, whether officers or others, shall be liable to the same punishment for the neglect of any duty or the commission of any offence at, in or about the said election, as they would for the neglect of like duty or the commission of like offence at, in or about the general elections of this Commonwealth.

Notice is Hereby Given,

That every person except Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall have been employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary department of this State or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district; and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Inspector, Judge, or Clerk of any election of the Commonwealth, and that no Judge, Inspector or any other officer of such election, shall be eligible to any to be then voted for.

Also, in and by the fourth section of an Act approved the 19th of April, 1840, it is enacted that the 15th section of the act passed July 2d, 1839, entitled an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, shall not be construed so as to prevent any military officer or borough officer from service as Judge, Inspector or Clerk at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

And the said act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2d, 1839, provides as follows:

That the Judge and Inspectors chosen as aforesaid, shall meet at their respective places appointed for holding the election in the districts to which they respectively belong, before 9 o'clock on the morning of the First Tuesday of August, and each of said Inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of said district.

In case the persons who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of an election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as Inspector in his place; and in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the present elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place; and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the Inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the Board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

It shall be the duty of Assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judges when called on, in relation to the rights of any persons assessed by them to vote at such elections, or such other matters in relation to the assessments of voters as the said inspectors or Judge, or either of them shall from me to time require:

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, other than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County Tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States, who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months: Provided, that the white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, and having resided in the State one year and in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote although they have not paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless, first, he produce a receipt for the payment within two years, of a State or county tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and gives satisfactory evidence either on his own oath or affirmation or of another, that he has paid such tax, or on failing to procure a receipt, shall make oath of the payment thereof; or second, if he claims a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of the residence in the district as is required in this act; and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and gives such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the names of the persons so admitted to vote shall be inserted into the alphabetical list by the Inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax;" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid a tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted on account of his age, and in either case, the reasons of such votes shall be called out by the clerks, who shall make the like notes in the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners and Assessor, or his right to vote, whether found there or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of Inspector to examine such persons on oath as to qualification and, if he claims to have resided within the State one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election, and shall also himself swear his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district for the purpose of voting therein.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice any intimidation, threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly, or overpower any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of his choice; such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any time not less than twelve months; and if it shall be shown that by the Court who the trial of such offence shall be had that the person offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offences was committed and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by written or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person or persons to make such a bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

If any person not by law qualified shall fraudulently vote at any election within this Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification, shall aid or procure such persons to vote, the person or persons so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three months.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fradulently fold and deliver to the inspectors two tickets together, with the intention to vote illegally, or shall vote the same, or if any person shall advise or procure another to do so, he or they so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets, or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

Given under my hand at Beaver, (SEAL) the 29th day of June, 1864.

JOSEPH LEDLIE, Sheriff.

VALUABLE FARM AND COAL LAND FOR SALE.

A TRACT of first rate land, situate in Chippewa tp., Beaver county, about 8 miles west of New Brighton, on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., containing ONE HUNDRED ACRES, is offered for sale on favorable terms. About seventy acres of this land are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; the balance well timbered, and all under fence. There are on the premises a stone dwelling house, a large stone spring house, (the upper story of which is now used as a dwelling, (and hewed log barn. There is a vein of excellent coal underlying a large portion of the tract, with opening near the railroad.

☞ For further information inquire of JAMES FIFE, Esq., Brighton, Pa., N. P. FETTERMAN, Esq., Pittsburg, or M. WEYAND, Prothonotary's office, Beaver, Pa. je8,'64tf

James Thompson's Adm'rs, and Matthew Thompson & Samuel Kennedy, vs. Emmet B. Thompson. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, Vend. Exp. No. 11, Mar. T, 1864.

June 11, 1864, on petition of Sheriff Ledlie, the Court appoint James S. Rutan, Esq., an Auditor to distribute the purchase money among the lien of creditors.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:

A true extract from the Record.

Attest, M. WEYAND, Pro.

NOTICE.—The Auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment at the Court House, in Beaver, on Monday, the 1st day of August, at 10 o'clock, a.m., at which time parties interested will attend, if they think proper. J. S. RUTAN,

je29'64 Auditor.

Estate of John Imbrie, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of JOHN IMBRIE, late of Big Beaver township, Beaver County, Penna., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

D. L. IMBRIE, Beaver,
R. S. IMBRIE, Darlington,

je29'64 Administrators.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the Probate Court of Columbiana county, O., having granted to the undersigned letters testamentary on the estate of Horatia N. Barker, late of Perry tp. Columbiana county, Ohio, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to made immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

G. S. BARKER, Ex'r.,

je15'64 New Brighton.

NOTICE.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New Brighton Manufacturing Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting and election for officers, will be held at the office of B. B. Chamberlin, Esq., in New Brighton, on Saturday, the 6th day of August next, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors

EDWARD HOOPS, Sec'y.

New Brighton, July 19th.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of ANN T. LAUGHLIN, late of South Beaver tp, Beaver co, Pa, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them to the subscriber duly authenticated for settlement.

ROB'T. B. RAYL, Adm'r, with will annexed,

jy20'64 South Beaver tp.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of HUGH YOUNG, late of Economy township, Beaver county, Penn'a., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

WM. YOUNG, Adm'r.,

jy18,'64 Economy tp.

RAIL-ROAD HOUSE,

ADAM JOHNSON, PROP'R.

ROCHESTER, PA.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!

Third Arrival of Spring Goods,

nformation for every body free of charge.

Just Opened

at Fortune's New Store

IN ROCHESTER, PA.

2 cases best Make fast color calico at 18¢

1 case ¾ fine bleached muslin at 15

LAWNS,

CHALLIS,

VELOURS,

SHEPARD'S PLAIDS,

DELAINES,

And a full line of Plain Black and Second Mourning Dress Goods, Cheaper than ever.

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!

Lasting Congress Gaiters,
" Balmoral "
Morocco " Boots

And a large assortment of children's shoes, very cheap.

BONNETS, HATS, FLOWERS, RUCHES and RIBBONS in GREAT VARIETY.

Men and boys' Hats and Caps. Sun Umbrellas.

Silk, Cotton or French Gingham

And a large assortment of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS opening WEEKLY.

Give us a call before buying and examine our stock and prices.

All goods Warranted to give satisfaction.

Remember the Place

FORTUNE'S CHEAP STORE,

In The Diamond

OF

ROCHESTER, PA.

ORDINANCE.

BE it enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the borough of Hookstown, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that from and after the 15th day of June, 1864, all teamsters hauling coal to citizens living in said borough of Hookstown, Pa., shall be required to have their coal-wagons measured and branded correctly, indicating the number of bushels such conveyance will hold, and the amount hauled to the said citizens in said borough. Any person failing or refusing to comply with said requirement shall pay a fine of $10.00 for each and every such offence, said fine and forfeiture to be levied and collected the same as any other dues or fines in said borough. Approved May 28, '64.

Attest: JNO. A. SNOWDEN,
S. W. MILLER, Clk. Burgess.

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his residence on Third Street a House and Lot. The improvements are a Brick House 50 feet front by 36 feet deep containing 10 rooms and Store Room, Cistern, Wash House, Stable, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, &c., &c.

Also, Sixty acres first rate land, 4 miles below Beaver, unimproved, standing with excellent White Oak Timber, one mile from the Ohio river.

Also, a lot containing 12 acres, one mile from Beaver, enclosed with a board fence suitable for a Gardener or Nuseryman. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber. Titles indisputable.

May 24, '64. ROB'T. M'CREERY.

DR. GEO. CLEIS,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of BEAVER AND SURROUNDING VILLAGES.

His Office is in Phillipsburg for the present, where he can be consulted at any time, Wednesdays excepted, which days he can be seen at his office in Pittsburg, where he has practiced for more than twenty years.

Dr. Cleis calls the attention of the afflicted to the following diseases:—Scrofula, Diseased or Weak Eyes, Rheumatic Affections, Female Complaints, Chronic Diseases of long standing—all of which he treats with remarkable success. dec23:4t

ICE CREAM SALOON In Bridgewater.

THE subscriber has fitted up, in an elegant and modern style, for an ICE CREAM SALOON, his house on the corner of B

MAYORS OF THE Great Cities.

We, the undersigned Mayors, hereby certify that the Druggists, Apothecaries, and Physicians of our several cities have signed a document of assurance to us that AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has been found to be a remedy of great excellence, and worthy the confidence of the community.

HON. JAMES COOK,
Mayor of LOWELL, MASS.

HON. ALBIN BEARD,
Mayor of NASHUA, N. H.

HON. E. W. HARRINGTON,
Mayor of MANCHESTER, N. H.

HON. JOHN ABBOTT,
Mayor of CONCORD, N. H.

HON. A. H. BULLOCK,
Mayor of WORCESTER, MASS.

HON. NATH'L SILSBEE,
Mayor of SALEM, MASS.

HON. F. W. LINCOLN, Jr.,
Mayor of BOSTON, MASS.

HON. WM. M. RODMAN,
Mayor of PROVIDENCE, R. I.

HON. AMOS W. PRENTICE,
Mayor of NORWICH, CONN.

HON. J. N. HARRIS,
Mayor of NEW LONDON, CONN.

HON. CHAS. S. RODIER,
Mayor of MONTREAL, C. E.

HON. D. F. TIEMANN,
Mayor of NEW YORK CITY.

HON. H. M. KINSTREY,
Mayor of HAMILTON, C. W.

HON. ADAM WILSON,
Mayor of TORONTO, C. W.

HON. R. M. BISHOP,
Mayor of CINCINNATI, OHIO.

HON. I. H. CRAWFORD,
Mayor of LOUISVILLE, KY.

HON. JOHN SLOAN,
Mayor of LYONS, IOWA.

HON. JAMES McFEETERS,
Mayor of BOWMANVILLE, C. W.

HON. JAMES W. NORTH,
Mayor of AUGUSTA, ME.

HON. HENRY COOPER, Jr.,
Mayor of HALLOWELL, ME.

HON. JAMES S. BEEK,
Mayor of FREDERICTON, N. B.

HON. WILLARD NYE,
Mayor of NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

HON. J. BLAISDELL,
Mayor of FALL RIVER, MASS.

HON. W. H. CRANSTON,
Mayor of NEWPORT, R. I.

HON. FRED STAHL,
Mayor of GALENA, ILL.

HON. JOHN HODGDEN,
Mayor of DUBUQUE, IOWA.

HON. THOMAS CRUTCHFIELD,
Mayor of CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

HON. ROBERT BLAIR,
Mayor of TUSCALOOSA, ALA.

HON. R. D. BAUGH,
Mayor of MEMPHIS, TENN.

HON. GERARD STITH,
Mayor of NEW ORLEANS, LA.

HON. H. D. SCRANTON,
Mayor of ROCHESTER, N. Y.

HON. DE WITT C. GROVE,
Mayor of UTICA, N. Y.

HON. GEO. WILSON,
Mayor of PITTSBURG, PA.

HON. C. H. BUHL,
Mayor of DETROIT, MICH.

HON. HEMAN L. PAGE,
Mayor of MILWAUKIE, WIS.

HON. W. W. VAUGHN,
Mayor of RACINE, WIS.

HON. A. FARR,
Mayor of KENOSHA, WIS.

HON. JOHN C. HAINES,
Mayor of CHICAGO, ILL.

HON. M. J. A. HEATH,
Mayor of SELMA, ALA.

HON. A. J. NOBLE,
Mayor of MONTGOMERY, ALA.

HON. W. S. HOLYBAD,
Mayor of COLUMBUS, GA.

DON ESPARTERO MANUEL,
Mayor of VERA CRUZ.

DON PIETRE DE CABALLO,
Mayor of MEXICO.

DON ESTEPHANIE RODRIGUES,
Mayor of HAVANA.

DON ANTONIO ECHEVERA,
Mayor of LIMA, PERU.

DON M. G. MILANGNO,
Mayor of VALPARAISO, CHILI.

DON MARO SESQUIPEDALIA,
Mayor of RIO JANEIRO, BRAZIL

Certify that the resident Druggists have assured them

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community.

For Spring Diseases.
For Purifying the Blood.
For Scrofula or King's Evil.
For Tumors, Ulcers, and Sores.
For Eruptions and Pimples.
For Blotches, Blains, and Boils.
For St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas.
For Tetter or Salt Rheum.
For Scald Head and Ringworm.
For Cancer and Cancerous Sores.
For Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and Humors.
For Female Diseases.
For Suppression and Irregularity.
For Syphilis or Venereal Diseases.
For Liver Complaints.
For Diseases of the Heart.

The Mayors of the chief cities of the United States, Canadas, and British Provinces, Chili, Peru, Brazil, Mexico, and in fact almost all the cities on this continent, have signed this document, to assure their people what remedies they may use with safety and confidence. But our space will only admit a portion of them.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
Ayer's Pills, and
Ayer's Ague Cure,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
LOWELL, MASS.,
and sold by Druggists every where.

JAMES S. RUTAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(DISTRICT ATTORNEY.)
BEAVER, PENN'A.
Office in the Court House.

"VANITY FAIR."

"This is the first really clever comic and satirical journal we have had in America—and really clever it is. It is both sharp and good-tempered, and not afraid to say that its soul is its own—which shows that it has a soul. Our readers will be glad to know where they can find native fun that has something better in it than mere *patois*."—*Atlantic Monthly.*

"This paper is excellent. . . . . Remarkable for originality."—*N. Y. Traveller.*

"VANITY FAIR is conducted by a vivacious, witty and intelligent corps of journalists."—*Litchfield* (Conn.) *Enquirer.*

"Will wield as potent an influence as that of the London *Punch*."—*Boston Traveller.*

"Whosoever finds himself laughing at the w[illegible] VANITY FAIR, and does not return a *quo pro quo*, is fit for treason, and spoils."—*N. Y. Crayon.*

SPECIAL NOTICE

The very marked and flattering success which has thus far attended the publication of "VANITY FAIR,"

Enables the publisher to announce that with the commencement of the Second Volume, issued this day, 30th June, New Features, both Literary and Artistic, will be introduced, which will increase the value and interest of the paper, and fully maintain the proud position unanimously accorded to it, as the leading

COMIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

VANITY FAIR
ISSUED REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY.

and is for Sale by all Newsmen, and at the office of Publication, No 118 Nassau-street, New York.

TERMS:

Three dollars per annum, in advance—Six cents single copy.

TERMS FOR CLUBS:

Two copies of VANITY FAIR will be sent to one address for.....$5 00
Five copies.....12 00
Ten copies.....20 00

An Extra copy will be allowed to the getter-up of every Club of not less than five copies.

This paper is Electrotyped, and numbers may be procured at any time.

LOUIS H. STEPHENS,
Publisher for the Proprietors, 118 Nausau-st.
New-York.

MME. DEMOREST'S
Quarterly Mirror of Fashions,
With Great Improvements and Additions,
THE SUMMER NUMBER CONTAINS

FOUR LARGE & SPLENDID FASHION-PLATES, THREE FULL-SIZED PATTERNS OF DRESSES,
COMPRISING THE
New French Waist, an Elegant Sleeve, and a Misses Sack, and a Sheet of New and Beautiful
BRAID AND EMBROIDERING PATTERNS,
Together with nearly 100 Engravings of all the novelties for
Summer Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmings, Children's Dresses, &c.,

And valuable information to Milliners, Dress Makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World, published 473 Broadway, N. Y.; and sold everywhere at 25 cents, or sent by mail, post free, on receipt of the am't in stamps or silver. Year $1,00 with the following valuable premium.

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to a receipt for the selection of 50 cents worth of plain patterns, from the designs in the book, or from the show room, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the year, by paying postage.

☞ Splendid Inducements to Canvassers.
☞ Summer No. now ready.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

Not from the Army but from the Town of Beaver.

New Shoe Store.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Beaver County that, in addition to his well selected stock of CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS and GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS, he has lately purchased a well selected stock of BOOTS and SHOES of every kind and variety. My stock is the largest ever brought to the county, and I am determined to sell "cheaper than the cheapest".—Mind the sign of the "Big Hat."

Sept. 9, '63. I. N. ATKINS.

HOOKSTOWN
SELECT SCHOOL,
Opens Monday, Sept. 28th.
Mathematics, Sciences and Languages,
Taught on the most favorable terms.
Address D. W. SCOTT, *Principal*

T. M. McCord,
Notary Public.
OFFICE WITH
B. B. CHAMBERLIN, ATTY AT LAW,
(*Near the Provost Marshal's office,*
BROADWAY, NEW [illegible]*TON,*
BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

PROMT attention given to the drawing of EXEMPTION PAPERS, and all matters connected with the draft; also oaths administered, acknowledgments taken, &c., &c. [del6

A Gentleman cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge) the receipt and directions for making the simple Remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience and possess a Valuable Remedy—will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed,) by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN,
No 60 Nassau Street, New York.
aug12:3m

Confessions & Experience of an Invalid.

PUBLISHED for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay &c., supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelopes, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.
mar26:1y.

Estate of Geo. C. Bradshaw, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of GEO. C. BRADSHAW, Esq., late of Beaver boro', Beaver co., dec'd, having been issued to the undersigned, all persons indebted are required to make immdiate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID JOHNSON, Adm'r.,
je29'64 Fallston, Pa.

A. Bestwick.
BROADWAY & APPLE STREET
New Brighton, Pa.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware,
And the most approved patterns of
Pittsburg Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves. [mar23'64

NEW BRIGHTON RETREAT.

AN ASYLUM FOR THE RECEPTION, CURE AND TREATMENT OF MENTAL ALIENATION OR DISORDER.

And Other Nervous and Chronic Diseases.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR FEMALES.

THIS institution is now open for the reception, care, and treatment of the *independent class* of patients who are laboring under mental derangement; or other nervous and chronic disease. We make special mention of nervous and chronic diseases, from the fact that seven tenths of the female patients that are committed to our public Asylums, to be treated for disordered minds, are reduced to that lamentable condition through previous physical disorder. By a well timed and judicious treatment of chronic and nervous diseases, all physical disorders, in the majority of cases may be removed; and thus the mind, having suffered through the medium of the body will when free from the exciting physical cause, throw off the shackles that has bound it to worse than midnight darkness, and reason will, once more, resume its sway, clothed in all its primitive beauty and wonted excellence. Hence the necessity of all those, who are laboring under the predisposing or exciting causes, calculated in the end to impair the mind to resort to an early and judicious course of remedial agents.

The Institution is a large brick building with a stone basement—four stories high and well ventilated. It is situated on an elevated table land, which commands a view of entire town—adjacent hills—groves and neighboring streams; all of which are calculated to produce favorable impressions upon the disordered mind.

The Institution is complete in all of its appointments. Having been tastefully fitted up at great expense, in order that it may meet the approbation and views of the most fastidious.

The water closets and bathing apparatus have been gotten up upon the most approved modern scientific principles. This department embraces not only the ordinary baths but, also, the medicated, warm air and ascending and descending *douche* for the more effectual and successful treatment of cutaneous and other scrofulous diseases.

We beg leave to say to all those who may be disposed to commit the interests of a dear wife, sister or daughter, to our charge—may be assured that no means will be spared or efforts wanting on our part to ameliorate their condition or to effect a restoration to their accustomed health and vigor of mind.

For further particulars send for a circular. All communications should be addressed to.

E. KENDRICK, M. D.
Supt. of New Brighton Retreat
New Brighton
nov12'62. Beaver Co. Pa.

CRITTENDEN'S PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
N. E. corner of 7th & Chestnut St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THIS Institution, which was established in 1844, and is now consequently in the eighteenth year of its existence, numbers among its graduates, hundreds of the most successful Merchants and Business Men of our Country.

The object of the Institution is solely to afford young men facilities for thorough preparation for business.

The branches taught are, Book-keeping, as applicable to the various departments of trade; Penmanship, both plain and ornamental; Commercial Law, mathematics, Navigation, Civil Engineering, Drawing, Phonography, and Modern Languages.

The system of Instruction is peculiar; no classes or set lessons are made use of, but each student is taught individually, so that he may commence at any time, and attend at whatever hours are most convenient.

Catalogues are issued annually after the 15th of April, containing names of the students for the year, and full particulars of terms, &c., and may be obtained at any time by addressing the Principal.

In extensive accommodations, wide-spread reputation, and the lengthy experience of the Principal, this Institution offers facilities superior to any other in the country, for young men wishing to prepare for business, and to obtain at the same time A DIPLOMA, which will prove a recommendation for them to any Mercantile House.

☞ CRITTENDEN'S Series of Treatises on Book-Keeping, now more widely circulated than any other work on the subject, are for sale at the College.

S. HODGES CRITTENDEN,
Attorney-at-Law,
May 7. PRINCIPAL.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE
Rev. R. T. Taylor, A. M., Prin.
Mrs. A. S. Taylor, Governss.

THE NEXT TERM WILL COMMENCE

Tuesday, March 24th, 1863,

And continue 14 weeks. The aim of the school is to make its pupils thorough, especially in the Common Branches.

A Normal Class,

for the benefit of those wishing to fit themselves for teaching, will be formed at the commencement of the term.

Board, Room rent, &c.....$88 00
Tuition varies from $3,50 to $8,00

☞ For further particulars inquire of the President of Faculty.

R. T. TAYLOR.

NEW GROCERY
AND
PRODUCE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Beaver and vicinity, that he has opened a GROCERY & PRODUCE STORE in the room formerly occupied by Stokes & Tallon, and directly opposite the *Argus* office, where we will keep constantly on hand and for sale a large assortment of Groceries, such as

COFFEE, RICE,
TEA, MOLASSES,
SUGAR, SYRUP;

Also, FLOUR, POTATOES, and all other articles usually kept in a Grocery store.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods, at the highest market price
dec9 T. T. McKIBBIN.

JOY, COE & CO.,
Advertising and Commission Agents
AND DEALERS IN
PRINTING INKS OF ALL KINDS
Type, Printing Materials,
WRITING AND PRINTING PAPER CARDS, &c

OFFICES—Brown's Building, Philadelphia; Tribune Buildings, New York.
mar26:1y.

T. J. CHANDLER.
SURGEON DENTIST,

TS at his post again, at BEAVER STATION, Rochester Pa., where he will attend to all its various branches of his profession. He applies all the improved methods to prevent pain in extracting teeth.
P. S. Work warranted. [jan1'64

DRY GOODS

FOR THE

MILLION,

AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITERS,

SUCCESSORS TO

E. R. GARDNER & CO.,

92 Market St.,

PITTSBURGH,

Between Fifth st. and Diamond.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends of Beaver county that we have largely increased our facilities for carrying on the

Dry Goods Business,

at our old stand. Our entire attention will be be devoted to the increase of our business, in which the interest of our customers will be sustained and promoted by every means in our power.

NEW SPRING SILKS.

Our stock will comprise all comprise all the the Novelties in latest importations, including repps in all colors, plain and figured blacks, plain silks in all colors, check and brocade silks, Swiss and Foulard silks, all of which we will sell at such low prices that none can fail to be suited.

DRESS GOODS.

Our stock will be found replete, comprising over One Hundred different styles, in French, French, English, and German fabrics, of latest importations, at prices as low as years ago.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
AND
LACE GOODS.

We shall be in receipt of daily from New York, and our assortment, and prices, for cheapness, will be found second to none in the city. To this department we call particular attention.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Linens, sheeting and pillow linens, toilet, Marsailes and honey comb quilts, in white, blue and pink, napkins, towles, linen table covers, and Irish linens, always on hand, at the lowest prices.

CLOAKING CLOTHS.

Cassimeres in plain and fancy, union cloths, tweeds, sattinett, corduroys, and men and boys wear of all kinds; the best stock in the city, at the lowest prices.

BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS,

of which we are the sole agent of several celebrated makes, which we will sell to our customers at wholesale prices.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Domestic and imported flannels. Our stock will be found large, and well selected, and our prices will be made so moderate as to place them within reach of oassert

MOURNING GOODS.

CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP

KID GLOVES AND CORSETS.

Persons visiting the city for the purpose of purchasing Dry Goods, are respectfully invited to call, as our entire stock will be found.

New, Desirable and Cheap.

G RDNER & SCHLEITER,

92

Market Street,

Pittsburgh,

SUCCESSORS TO E. R. GARDNER & CO.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES
OF THE
BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
And Ointment.

ALL WHO have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care that they be amply supplied with those Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

COUGHS AND COLDS AFFECTING TROOPS

Will be speedily removed and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE INCIDENTAL TO SOLDIERS.

These feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly a produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

WEAKNESS OR DEBILITY INDUCED BY OVER FATIGUE,

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION! INDISCRETIONS OF YOUTH.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotchings and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

FOR WOUNDS EITHER OCCASIONED BY THE BAYONET, OR SABRE OR THE BULLET, SORES OR BRUISES.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's knapsack and Seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.
May 7.

600,000
MALE OR FEMALE AGNTS
TO SELL
Lloyd's New Steel Plate County Colored Map of the United States, Canadas, and New Brunswick.

From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it, and one year's time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of Fifty Cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a County map, but it is also a COUNTY & RAILROAD MAP of the U. S. & Canadas combined in one, giving Every Railroad Station and distances between.

Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, add will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

Send for $1 worth to try.

Printed instructions how to canvass well furnished all our agents.

Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. *No competition.* LLOYD, 164 Broadway, N. Y.

The War Department uses our map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost $100,000; on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Hights, Williamsport Ferry, Bhoersville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in the above named States, or money refunded.

LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILL., at the only authority for Gen. Rosecrans and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it.

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

"LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA.—The map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and *it is the best which can be purchased.*"

Lloyd's Great Map of the Mississippi River.—From Actual Surveys by Capts. Bart and Wm Bown. Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—every sand-bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, $1 in sheets. $2, pocket form, and $2,50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sept. 20.

Navy Department, Washington, Sept. 16, 1862.

J. T. Lloyd—Sir: Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron.

GIDEON WELLS, Secretary of the Navy.

FALLSTON WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE undersigned expects to commence, this week. Carding, Spinning, Fulling, Finishing and Dyeing; also to manufacture Flannel, Cloth, Cassimeres, Satinetts and Blankets, at my old place in Fallston. For wear and durability, I can warrant the goods manufactured not to be surpassed. For the accommodation of those on the east side of the Beaver, Wool, etc., can be left at my house in Pulaski township, or John Hodgkinson's store in New Brighton.

je17.63 EPH'M. SMITH.

Special Notice.

THE Proprietors of the Girard House Philadelphia would respectfully call the attention of business men and the travelling community to superior accommodation and comfort tried in their establishment.
aug.19:2m. LANAGA, FOWLER, & Co.

The Bugle Calls! The War has Begun! War of Extermination against Bad Teeth Bad Breath, Diseased Gums Toothache, Earache, and Neuralgia.

OUR ARTILLERY IS

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
DENTAL TREASURY
A COMPLETE ART OF REMEDIES FOR
PRESERVING THE TEETH
Purifying the Breath and Mouth
AND
curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

CONTENTS.

Dr. Hurd's Celebrated MOUTH WASH, one bottle.
Dr. Hurd's Unequalled TOOTH POWDER, one box.
Dr. Hurd's Magic TOOTHACHE DROPS, one bottle.
Dr. Hurd's UNRIVALED NEURALGIA PLASTER.
Dr. Hurd's MANUAL on the Best Means of Preserving the Teeth, including Directions for the Proper Treatment of Children's Teeth.
FLOSS SILK for Cleaning between the Teeth.
TOOTH PICKS, etc., etc.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, 77 Fourth St., Brooklyn, (E. D.)

Price, ONE DOLLAR; or SIX $5.

☞ The *Dental Treasury* makes a package eight inches by five, and is sent by express.

☞ *Full directions for use is on each article.*

The following articles we can send separately, by mail, viz:

The *Treatise on Preserving the Teeth* sent, post-paid, on receipt of TWELVE CENTS, or four stamps.

The *Neuralgia Plaster*, for Neuralgia in the Face, Nervous Headache, and Earache, sent post paid, on receipt of *Eighteen Cents*, or six stamps.

The *Neuralgia and Rheumatic Plaster* (large size,) for Pains in the Chest, Shoulders, Back, or any part of the body, sent post paid, on receipt of *Thirty-seven cents.*

Address,

WM. B. HURD, CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York

Dr. Hurd's MOUTH WASH, TOOTH POWDER and *TOOTHACHE DROPS* cannot be sent by mail, but they can probably be obtained at your Drug or Periodical Stores. If they cannot, send to us for the DENTAL TREASURY, Price, ONE DOLLAR, which contains them.

NOW.

ARE DR. HURD'S PREPARATIONS

The best evidences that they are is, that the firmest friends and best patrons are those who have used them longest. *Dr. Wm. B. Hurd* is an eminent Dentist of Brooklyn, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and these preparations have been used in his private practice for years, and no leading citizen of Brooklyn or Williamsburg questions their excellence, while eminent Dentists of New York recommend them as the best known to the profession. Without the aid of advertising, dealers have sold them by the gross.

The Editor of the *Brooklyn Daily Times* says, "We are happy to know that our friend, Dr. Hurd, is succeeding beyond all expectations with his MOUTH WASH and TOOTH POWDER. The great secret of his success rests with the fact *that his articles are precisely what they are represented to be, as we can testify from their long use.*"

The well known P. T. Barnum writes: "I found your TOOTH POWDER so good that my family have used it all up. *We find it the best powder for the teeth we have ever used.* I shall feel obliged if you will send me another supply at the Museum at your convenience, with bill."

But their cost is so small that every one may test the matter for himself.

☞ Beware of the ordinary Tooth Powders. Dr. Hurd's Tooth Pooder contains no acide, nor alkali, nor charcoal, and polishes without wearing the enamel. Use no other.

WHAT WILL DR. HURD'S REMEDIES EFFECT?

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder will give young ladies that finest charm in woman—a sweet breath and pearly teeth. Try them, ladies.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder will cleanse the mouth from all foul exhalations, and if used in the morning, will make the breakfast taste sweeter and the day begin more pleasantly. Hundreds of persons can testify to this. Try them, gentlemen.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder are the best preparations in the world for curing *bad breath* and giving firmness and health to the gums. Hundreds of cases of *Diseased Bleeding Gums, Sore Mouth, Canker,* etc., have been cured by Dr. Hurd's astringent wash.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder give an additional charm to courtship, and make husbands more agreeable to their wives and wives to their husbands. They should be used by every person having

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

which are liable to impart a taint to the mouth

Dr. Hurd's Toothache Drops cure Toothache arising from exposed nerves, and are the best friends that parents can have in the house to save their children from torture and themselves from loss of sleep and sympathetic suffering.

Farmers and mechanics, you cannot well afford to neglect your teeth. For a trifling sume you can now get preservatives, than which Rothschild or Astor can get nothing better. Remember that *Dyspepsia and Consumption of the Lungs* often originate in neglect of Teeth. Send for the *Treatise on Teeth,* and read Dr. Fitch's observations on this subject. If too late to arrest decay in your own teeth, save your children's teeth.

NEURALGIA PLASTERS.—Dr. Hurd's Neuralgia Non-Adhesive Plasters are the most pleasant and successful remedies ever prescribed for this painful disease. The patient applies one, soon becomes drowsy, falls asleep, and awakes free from pain, and no blister or other unpleasant or injurious consequences ensue. For *Earache* and *Nervous Headache,* apply according to directions, and relief will surely follow. Nothing can be obtained equal to Dr. Hurd's Compress for Neuralgia. Try them. They are entirely a novel, curious and original preparation, and wonderfully successful. They are of two sizes, one small, for the face, price 15 cents, and the other large, for application to the body, price 37 cents. *Will be mailed on receipt of price and one stamp.*

WHAT ARE THE PEOPLE DOING?

The American people are intelligent enough to appreciate preparations that contribute so much to happiness of those using them, and they wont them. Every mail brings us letters, some ordering the Treatise on Teeth, some the Neuralgia Plasters, and not a few enclosing 37 cts. for the Mouth Wash, to be sent by mail; but to these we are compelled to reply that it is impossible to send a half-pint bottle by mail. The people want these Remedies. *Who will supply them?*

Now is the

CHANCE FOR AGENTS.

Shrewd agents can make a small fortune in carrying these articles around to families. The Dental Treasury is the neatest article that a man or woman can carry around. Send for one and see, or, better, a dozen, which we will sell, as samples, for $7. Agents supplied liberally with circulars. ☞ Now is the time to go into the business, to do good, and make a profit. We are spending thousands for the benefit of agents. New England men or women! here is something nice, and a chance to take the tide at its flood. Address,

WM. B. HURD & CO.
Tribune Buildings, New York.

That remittances may be made with confidence, W. B. H. & Co., refer to the Mayor of Brooklyn; to G. W. Griffith, President Farmers' and Citizens Bank, Brooklyn; to Joy, Coe, & Co., New York; to P. T. Barnum, Esq., New [illegible], etc.

A JOINT RESOLUTION
Proposing Certain Amendments to the Constitution.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

"SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

SECTION 2. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as section eight, and nine, as follows.

"SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

"SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Leislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth."

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Office Secretary of Commonwealth,
HARRISBURG, April 25, 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution, as the same remains on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SEAL

The above Resolution having been agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people, for their adoption or rejection, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF AUGUST, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act, entitled "An act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution" approved the twenty-third of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Office of J. J. COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
At JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers,
114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

THE undersigned, having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

Next Twenty Year 6 per ct Bonds

of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100 $500, $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50 $100, $500, $1000 and $5000.

Interest at Six per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufactures, &c., &c., in the country: and the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal by Customs Duties, Excise, Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available and Most Popular Investment in the Market

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks of banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of Bonds will be kept onhand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent.

JONES' DYEING & SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
39 OHIO STREET,
(West of Federal)
ALLEGHENY, PENN'A.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment have been engaged for a number of years in the most extensive establishments in this country, in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, where all the improved appliances and apparatus are employed. Being also in possession of the very latest discoveries and methods of European Dyers, they dye and finish Ladies' Silk, Satin and Merino Dresses in a superior style In many cases, these articles are made in color and finish, very nearly equal in appearance to new Goods.

☞ *All Goods returned in two weeks.*

KOLLOCK'S
Dandelion Coffee.

THIS preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee, will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and Cakes. Price 15 cents.

Manufactured by
M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
mar26

Pension, Bounty & Back Pay Agency.

ARTHURS & RIDDLE,
No. 135 FOURTH ST.,
PITTSBURG, PA.

SPECIAL attention given to the collection of the BOUNTY OF $100, due to WOUNDED SOLDIERS who have served LESS THAN TWO YEARS, which is now being paid.

☞ All communications addressed as above promptly answered by return of Post. je8'64

BENTEL, ARBUCKLE & CO.
MANUFACTUTERS OF
CARBON OIL,
ROCHESTER,
BEAVER COUNTY, PA. [ap